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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday. Partly cloudy. Temp. 4-13 (39-55). Tuesday. Fair. LONDON: Monday. Partly cloudy. Temp. 5-13 (41-55). Showers. Tuesday. Cloudy. CHANNEL ISLANDS: Cloudy. ROME: Monday. Partly cloudy. Temp. 8-19 (46-66). Tuesday. Fair. MUNICH: Monday. Fair. Temp. 13-21 (55-70). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE TWO

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior
Algeria	3.00 Din.	Iceland	150 I.Kr.	Nigeria	70 K
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Riyals
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Riyals
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Sh. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	50 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	£2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	1.25 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.£. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	50.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

Israeli Planes Hit Palestinian Bases In North Lebanon

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, May 6 (WP) — Israeli planes struck deep into southern Lebanon today, attacking Palestinian guerrilla strongholds on the outskirts of Tripoli and ending a precarious 11-day cease-fire arranged by the United Nations.

The jet fighters attacked in the Nabatiyeh el-Bared area, about 40 miles north of Beirut, which is the headquarters of George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Israeli defense force officials said that the targets were used to organize and train guerrilla commandos and that intelligence had disclosed plans to launch attacks against Israel from the bases.

Guerrilla spokesmen said that Israeli planes hit a refugee camp, killing four civilians and wounding 25 others, the Associated Press reported from Beirut. The Lebanese state radio reported that 30 persons attending a wedding reception were killed or wounded, United Press International said.]

It was the same area that Israeli warplanes bombarded April 22 after a Palestinian attack on the north Israeli coastal resort town of Nahariya in which four civilians were killed. Lebanese provincial authorities placed the death toll in those retaliatory strikes at about 60.

End to Cease-Fire

Today's attack appeared to end a precarious cease-fire worked out by the UN Interim Force in Lebanon April 26 after the heaviest fighting since Israel's invasion of southern Lebanon 13 months earlier. Since the cease-fire, Israel had restricted its sorties to supersonic overflights of Palestinian bases, which prompted Syria to send Soviet-made MiG fighters to patrol over Beirut. However, there were no clashes.

UN spokesman here said that no complaint of a cease-fire violation had been made and that, technically, the air strike may not be covered by the agreement because it occurred far from the south Lebanon area where fighting had prompted the accord.

However, anticipating a repeat of the usual pattern in which Israeli attacks in Lebanon are followed by terrorist shelling of civilian settlements in north Galilee, north Israel was placed on alert after today's raid.

PLO, Militia Clash

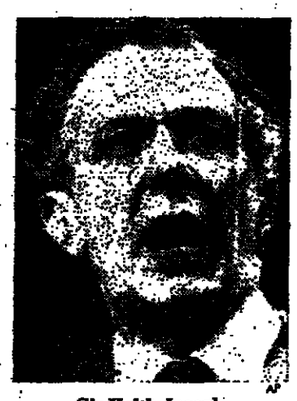
Elsewhere, a Palestinian Liberation Organization infantry force crossed the Litani River for the first time last night and attacked Christian militia strongholds at Marjayoun, Israeli officials said today. The officials said that the force was driven back by a Christian militia mechanized patrol and that the PLO and Christians exchanged artillery fire for several hours afterward. While hundreds of PLO guerrillas are believed to be operating south of the Litani, it was the first time that an organized infantry unit had invaded the area.

Meanwhile, Israel's Cabinet, responding to Egyptian suggestions of an Islamic summit on the future of Jerusalem, issued a statement today reiterating that the "eternal capital" could never be divided.

"The government of Israel declares and reiterates that Jerusalem is the eternal, united and indivisible capital of the state of Israel," the Cabinet declared. "Unlike the period of Jordanian occupation, there has existed in Jerusalem ever since June 8, 1967, total freedom of access for Jews, Christians and Moslems to their respective holy places. That shall always be."

An Israeli defense force spokesman denied that the air strike represented a breach of agreement and said that it was in keeping with Israel's policy to "hit anytime and anyplace" to pre-empt guerrilla attacks on Israel.

Lord Carrington
. . . foreign secretary.



Sir Keith Joseph
. . . industry secretary.

William Whitelaw
. . . home secretary.

Sir Geoffrey Howe
. . . chancellor of the exchequer.

Picks Team Quickly

Mrs. Thatcher Seeks Balance Of Forces in 22-Man Cabinet

LONDON, May 6 (NYT) — On her first full day in office, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday chose a 22-member Cabinet carefully balanced between right-wingers like herself and moderates.

She found no job for former Prime Minister Edward Heath, whom she ousted from the Conservative Party leadership in 1975. He had campaigned unusually hard for the Tories in the weeks preceeding Thursday's general election and had hoped to be included. Mrs. Thatcher wrote him a letter explaining her decision and chose his loyal lieutenant, Peter Walker, as minister of agriculture.

Some months ago, Mrs. Thatcher said that she "couldn't waste time having any internal arguments" in her Cabinet, and this is apparently why she excluded the 62-year-old Mr. Heath. She must now hope that he does not make trouble for her outside the Cabinet.

Mr. Heath was an obvious choice for foreign secretary, but that position went to Lord Carrington, a 59-year-old hereditary baron with a broad knowledge of many parts of the world, including southern Africa, Europe, Australia, Latin America and the United States. A businessman, he is considered one of his party's ablest administrators, and he has taken a position on Rhodesia that differs very little from that of his predecessor, David Owen.

Economic Tutor

The new prime minister chose her economic tutor, Sir Keith Joseph, 61, a cerebral baronet, as industry minister. Sir Keith will play a leading role in Mrs. Thatcher's plans to halt Britain's march toward socialism.

As home secretary and deputy prime minister, Mrs. Thatcher picked, as expected, William Whitelaw, 60. A tall, portly man of enormous good humor, popular with members of Parliament and with the public, he is expected to give the new administration the kind of light touch that Mrs. Thatcher sometimes finds difficult.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, 52, was named chancellor of the exchequer. He is an owlish, low-key man of whom his predecessor, Denis Healey, once said, "Being attacked in debate by Sir Geoffrey is like being savaged by a dead sheep." Sir Geoffrey will shape the first budget of the Thatcher government, to be presented soon after Parliament reassembles on May 15. The budget will set out the economic priorities.

The new Cabinet members were summoned during the morning and early afternoon to 10 Downing Street to be told of their appointments. An animated crowd watched them, applauding loudly when Lord Hailsham arrived on his bicycle. The rotund 71-year-old peer is to serve as lord chancellor, the country's chief law officer.

Mrs. Thatcher's choices reflected a good deal of caution. One of her aides said she was aware that she had received less than an overwhelming mandate, her overall majority being 43 seats. The voting pattern showed considerable regional variation, with the Conservatives relatively unpopular north of the Midlands.

She will need to proceed with special care in the case of the trade unions, which she is pledged to reform. She therefore chose as employment minister the one Tory leader with strong personal ties to the unions, James Prior, 51. Union leaders were pleased.

The Cabinet contains no particularly young men. David Howell, 43,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Links Could Suffer

Foreign-Policy Tests for Tories

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, May 6 (NYT) — A panel of voters interviewed after Thursday's general election ranked no foreign policy question among the five most important issues. But a whole spectrum of such questions lies before Margaret Thatcher as she settles into 10 Downing Street.

What she decides to do about those issues, after due discussions with the foreign secretary and other Cabinet ministers, will have important implications for her success at home and for the well-being of that occasionally tattered but long-lasting transatlantic link, the "special relationship" between Washington and London.

As it happens, the special relationship flourished during the 2½ years when Jimmy Carter's residence in the White House coincided with James Callaghan's tenancy in Downing Street. The two became fast friends — an unlikely pair, in many ways, but a pair nevertheless. This reporter once asked Mr. Callaghan what it was that bound them together, and received a typically opaque answer: They shared the initials J.C., he said, both were Baptists, and both had been in the navy.

Look-Alike Suit

Whatever the real reason, the prime minister was wearing his Jimmy Carter look-alike suit, with the initials J.C. woven into pinstripes, as he ended his unsuccessful campaign.

None of that is of much use now to either the United States or Britain. In trying to build a relationship with the president, Mrs. Thatcher starts out at a disadvantage.

Mr. Carter and his associates were not unduly impressed with her when she visited Washington last summer — they found her rigid and a little forced. She was left a bit cold, too, although she has not talked about it much. There is a clear stylistic clash that will not preclude solid, businesslike dealings but may well preclude the growth of the kind of intimacy that helps to smooth over rough spots.

From all indications, there are plenty of those ahead, beginning with the most difficult and immediate trouble, that of southern Africa. Within days, crucial decisions may have to be taken regarding Rhodesia or South-West Africa or South Africa, or all three, that could seriously strain the partnership.

The Conservative manifesto or platform, to the surprise of many, was quite specific about Rhodesia. If the recent elections there are judged to be fair, it said, "the next government will have the duty to return Rhodesia to a state of legality, move to lift sanctions, and do its utmost to insure that the new independent state gains international recognition."

The preconditions should be satisfied within a week, when the chairman of the party commission sent to Rhodesia by Mrs. Thatcher, Lord Boyd, makes what is expected to be a generally laudatory report. What will happen then? Will the government press ahead immediately with the fulfillment of its self-defined "duty"?

There is a group in the party prepared to demand that it do so. Members of this group believe that David

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

During Asia Tour

Waldheim Arranges New Korea Dialogue

By Malcolm W. Browne

SEOUL, May 6 (NYT) — Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations, said yesterday that his talks here and in Pyongyang last week have opened a channel of communication between North and South Korea that he hopes will be productive.

Speaking to reporters accompanying him, he said that both sides had agreed to use his offices, "through their respective observers at the United Nations," to open communication that has been blocked for a quarter century.

[Mr. Waldheim arrived in Manila today on the last leg of his 10-nation tour of Asia, Reuters reported. During his three-day stay in the Philippines he will open the UN Conference on Trade and Development.]

Mr. Waldheim conferred for more than three hours yesterday with President Park Chung Hee of South Korea. Earlier in the week, he had talks with President Kim Il Sung of North Korea. He said that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Kreisky's Socialists Winning in Austria

VIENNA, May 6 (Reuters) — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's Socialist Party achieved a virtually unbeatable election lead tonight in its bid for four more years of power.

With more than 70 percent of the votes counted, the 68-year-old chancellor was almost certain to retain a clear majority over the other two parties. Computer forecasts gave the Socialists at least 96 seats in the 183-member parliament. This would be three more than the two-seat majority of 93 he has had for the last eight years.

Socialist parliamentary leader Heinz Fischer called the provisional outcome "fantastic." Alois Mock, floor leader of the conservative People's Party, said it was a serious setback for his opposition group.

The final result will be known only after completion of a complex vote-counting process, based on proportional representation, and the tallying of up to 280,000 absentee ballots. Mr. Kreisky's majority could drop by one or even two after the final count is made known, probably tomorrow or Tuesday, but political leaders agreed he was certain of victory.

Bruno Kreisky

Victory in Vienna

Still to be counted were votes in Vienna, a Socialist stronghold with nearly one-quarter of the total electorate. Provisional results for Vienna gave the Socialists 61.3 percent of the vote, a 1.2 percent increase over the last parliamentary elections in 1975.

The result was seen as a personal triumph for Mr. Kreisky, the longest-serving government leader in Western Europe, who is now heading for his fourth continuous term in office. Mr. Fischer told reporters, "This could not have been possible without Chancellor Kreisky."

Mr. Kreisky led the Socialists to victory for the first time in 1970, but governed for the first 19 months with a minority regime dependent on outside support.

Socialist Party leaders today were astonished by their success. They had expected a narrow advantage or even a standoff, which would have made Mr. Kreisky dependent on tacit opposition support or defections.

Austrian television's chief forecaster Gerhart Bruckmann said the Socialists would probably win 96 seats, the People's Party 76, a loss of 4, and the rightist-liberal Freedom Party 11, a gain of 1.

Only two days ago, Mr. Kreisky hinted he might be ready for a political deal with others in order to stay in power.

Mr. Kreisky had turned the voting into a personal popularity contest by announcing repeatedly he would step down unless the Socialists won another clear majority.

Mr. Kreisky campaigned on the platform that he would keep unemployment and inflation rates low and avoid major strikes. The conservatives had asserted that the national debt, which has grown considerably under Mr. Kreisky, would eventually jeopardize jobs.

The chancellor had replied, "I don't mind debts of a few billion schillings, but I would mind some hundred thousand unemployed."

Thailand Plans to Expel 200

Cambodia Refugees, Home Means Death

By Henry Kamm

BAN LAEM, Thailand (NYT) — Huddled under makeshift shelters around a simple pagoda in this impoverished village on the Cambodian border, about 200 Cambodian refugees, hungry and ill, are awaiting what they and their guards believe is nearly certain death within a few days.

Most are women and children, old and apathetic. Their Thai guards, who do their best to prevent anybody from approaching them, charges, say that they received nothing to eat on Thursday, but a Cambodian, speaking French, remembered that the last food they had received was a small can of spoiled rice on Monday from the monks of the pagoda.

The refugees and their guards agree, however, that the Cambodians do not receive food every day. Some medicine available for those who are ill — the majority, according to Wan Pidpan, the village chief.

Three of them have died since they got here two weeks ago. Ironically, the others owe their survival to their enfeebled condition. Thai soldiers and police along the border have been under orders to admit as temporary refugees only the wounded and the ill, who are to be forced to return to Cambodia when they have recovered.

Repatriation

Thai military authorities have decided that the refugees here have sufficiently recovered. They have ordered the officers in charge to return them back to Cambodia within ten days. "They will kill us if we are returned to Cambodia," a man said. "They will kill us all."

At this point, Thai soldiers told the refugees to move on.

It is possible they will all be killed, an official said, matter-of-factly. "The Pol Pot soldiers consider those who have come here as traitors. Of course they do not want to return. Some say they would rather die here than go back."

The official said that the situation in Ban Laem, a village reached after about 50 miles of driving over dirt roads from the provincial capital of Chanthaburi, presented a problem along the western border of Thailand, where most of the refugees of the forces of former Premier Pol Pot is concentrated against the Vietnamese Army. He said that troops and police are turning back people begging for food every day.

The Thai policy on the many Cambodian soldiers and civilians arriving toward this country's borders exists at two levels. Officials say that no one will be sent back to Cambodia against his will. Premier Kriangsak Chamanan has said so publicly, notably last April 16 to Dick Clark, President Carter's coordinator for refugee affairs.

In fact, however, authoritative military sources in Bangkok say that Cambodians will either be refused asylum or pushed back across the border as soon as possible. "I think of Thailand first," the official here said when he was asked about his feelings on forcing the refugees back. "We cannot feed them."

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has offered to pay to feed the Cambodians that the Thai authorities will admit, but Thailand has refused to grant refugee status to the Cambodians who have fled since Jan. 7, the day of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

OECD Faces New Threats to Environment

Ministers of OECD nations gather today in Paris to study critical environmental problems and ecological challenges. The International Herald Tribune examines these problems in a two-part series, beginning today.

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS (IHT) — After some successes against air and water pollution, Western industrial nations face a fresh generation of complex environmental threats with scientific, economic and political overtones.

The first report on the environment by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, just issued here, reaches an optimistic conclusion about the ecological achievements of its 24 member countries. But it also surveys alarming new problems that have emerged since environmental concern became acute in the late 1960s.

The OECD members — the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and 19 West European nations — control an estimated two-thirds of the world's industrial production, generate 88 percent of its nuclear power, drive nearly 90 percent of its cars, and thus account for most of the world's pollution.

Although the OECD report cites gaps in the data reporting of some governments, officials said that the problems on the environmental frontier include the energy crisis, the controversial question of trade-offs between economic growth and environmental protection, and often subtle hazards from chemicals and other sources that have been discovered in cleaning up the most evident pollution.

Mixed Blessing

The energy crisis has been a mixed blessing for the environment. The heightened political concern of late about nuclear risks may lead to increased authority for environmental agencies, offsetting the influence of nuclear power's promoters in government and business, OECD sources said. Energy shortages also have boosted the case for resource conservation.

But the shortages mean that the industrial countries in the coming decades will have to use much more coal, a highly polluting fuel to mine and burn. Coal consumption will rise particularly fast if the OECD countries reassess their plans to triple their nuclear generating capacity over the next five years.

The most sensitive issue at the OECD meeting here will be environmental safeguards on coal. In the United States, for example, the coal industry argues that strict sulfur limits will raise costs, and similar objections have been raised in other coal-rich countries, like West Germany and Britain.

"Everybody's willing to spend some money to prevent coal pollution," a source said. "But perhaps some countries are unwilling to spend enough to get complete protection."

Among the other causes of concern outlined in the OECD report are these:

● Techniques of purifying drinking water are spawning new microscopic pollutants that may be cancerous. Sophisticated new techniques for measuring traces of harmful chemicals in the environment have led to a debate on whether prolonged exposure to even minute quantities of toxic chemicals or radiation may cause cancer and other diseases.

● The economic stagnation since 1973 has not relieved the pressure on the environment — if unchecked, industrial pollution could increase 25 percent in the next five years — and is a potential obstacle to pollution control. Some businessmen blame the cost of pollution abatement for boosting inflation and aggravating unemployment. OECD experts argue that ecological improvements actually boost productivity, but they are concerned about maintaining public support for high-quality environmental protection.

● New evidence shows the international ramifications of pollution. Industrial emissions in the air can travel thousands of miles — from East Europe, for example, to West Germany or Scandinavia — and fall as acid rain.

● Forests have grown, but national land management is an increasingly urgent problem. The United States, for example, paved over enough farmland last year to cover half of Norway, according to the OECD report.

● Encroachment on the natural environment threatens one-fifth of the wildlife species in Europe and one-tenth of those in the United States. More than half of the species that have become extinct in the last 2,000 years have died off in this century, the report says.

● Tourism threatens to destroy the very sites that tourists treasure; during next year, there will be five tourists for every yard of Mediterranean coastline from Gibraltar to Gallipoli. The number of tourists in OECD countries grew from 25 million in 1945 to 240 million in 1977; the forecast for 1990 is 580 million. In areas as different as Switzerland's ski slopes, the Great Barrier Reef and the smoggy Acropolis, stricter-than-normal environmental standards will be needed to save tourist assets, OECD experts said.

● Even noise is a problem; noise levels have doubled in the OECD countries in the last 15 years and will go on rising, the report says. In Europe and Japan, traffic noise is the major problem, while the United States is plagued by the sound of aircraft.

Successes Noted

In appraising these problems, OECD experts said that the Western industrial nations have succeeded in the last few years in establishing ministries and agencies to perform spectacular and relatively swift cleanups.

Purifying London's air actually has lengthened the hours of sunshine in the British capital, and the Thames spawns salmon again. "It demonstrates that what we feared was an irreversible situation, which had worsened over centuries, can be brought right in only a decade," said Jim MacNeil, head of the OECD's environment directorate.

The OECD report lists other accomplishments. Many Western industries have adopted cleaner technology; a traditional water polluter like the pulp and paper industry, for example, has developed a new production system.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

As in mill towns elsewhere, air pollution is a visible problem in Duisburg, West Germany.

Amin Reportedly In Libya, Plotting A Counterattack

MOSCOW, May 6 (AP) — Idi Amin, the deposed leader of Uganda, is in exile in Libya but, according to senior African diplomatic sources, he told his ambassador to Moscow in a telephone call that he was rallying forces to overthrow Uganda's new government.

The sources said that Marshal Amin's call to the private residence of Col. Asseni Elly was made on April 26, 15 days after Tanzanian forces and Ugandan insurgents captured Kampala.

The account of the telephone conversation supported reports that he was in Libya. The sources said that Marshal Amin gave his Moscow envoy a number in the Libyan capital of Tripoli for further contact, and urged him to take to Libya about 200 Ugandan military students who are studying here.

Col. Elly left the Soviet Union on Friday along with another pro-Amin embassy diplomat on a flight to Tripoli and was seen off by the Libyan ambassador, Dae Ali Swedan, the sources said.

Muzorewa Appeals To Black Rebels

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 6 (AP) — Rhodesia's black prime minister-elect, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, appealed last night to the guerrillas opposed to his government to stop the fighting and return under an unconditional amnesty.

"I know that I speak on behalf of your parents, for they are tired of the war. Many of them ask why you are still in the bush and whether you are alive or dead. And I say to you: Come home and enjoy the fruits of majority rule."

Bishop Muzorewa spoke on a special radio broadcast in a direct appeal to the 12,000 guerrillas believed to have infiltrated Rhodesia, as well as 30,000 in neighboring black countries.

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The Hope of Conservatives

Margaret Thatcher, who led Britain's Conservative Party to victory, is not only the first woman elected to head a major Western government. She is also the most successful of the contemporary conservatives who want to call a halt to the welfare politics of most of those governments. Her victory will give heart to such kindred U.S. spirits as Ronald Reagan and Philip Crane.

* * *

Like conservatives elsewhere, Mrs. Thatcher has long argued that economic revival requires relief for private business from the burdens of exorbitant tax rates, excessive government regulation and crippling union power — which in Britain, it should be remembered, far exceed the levels known in the United States. She expects individualism, if rewarded in the marketplace, to produce the dynamic economic growth that Britain once knew. Promises of tax cuts and curbs on unions were central features of her campaign. She also called for a stronger defense effort, directed primarily against the Soviet Union, and a more conciliatory line toward Rhodesia's new biracial government.

These views imply a sharp turn even from the policies of other recent Conservative Party prime ministers, like Edward Heath and Harold Macmillan. The chances are, however, that the responsibilities of office and the desire to protect her reforms from a quick overturn at the next election will cause Mrs. Thatcher to move more slowly than she talks. She may sound like Ronald Reagan, but she would happily settle for the conditions of Gerald Ford's United States — a decade hence.

Besides, her defeat of the Labor Party is by no means a clear mandate to lurch away from welfarism. The two major British parties have been alternating in power for 20 years, neither of them able to win three consecutive general elections. The Conservative Party victory last week was decisive, but not overwhelming; it was won in the more affluent areas of southern England while much of northern England and Scotland held with Labor. Britain's voters appear to have voted more for a change than an ideology.

The outgoing prime minister, James Callaghan, was finally defeated by his inability to stop Britain's economic decline and industrial warfare — the related issues that have plagued every recent government. Labor gained power in 1974 on the hope that its close ties to the trade unions could bring industrial peace and a social partnership for growth. The growth never materialized and the peace was shattered by big strikes last winter.

Labor retires with two solid accomplishments. Before its pact with the unions ran out of support, their restraint in wage demands helped to drive down inflation from a rate of nearly 30 percent in 1975 to less than 10 percent today. And by popular referendum, Labor finally committed Britain to association with the European Common Market. Both policies exacerbated divisions inside Labor, whose left wing will probably use the time out of power to seek control of the party.

But now it is Mrs. Thatcher's turn. If her program can be enacted without major labor unrest, and rescues Britain from stagnation, democrats on both sides of the Atlantic would more readily embrace her philosophy. Successful or not, her performance may have international significance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Real Threats to U.S.

It is not normally news when a U.S. administration looks around the world and pronounces the United States strong and wise. Nor is it remarkable that U.S. foreign policy managers, facing strong political challenge, should be reaching for a catch phrase to give a strategic shape to their tactical exertions abroad. Our diplomacy usually pretends to be architecture, "building" alliances or communities, erecting "frameworks" and protecting "structures" of peace. By this rhetorical standard, the recent major speeches of President Carter, Secretary Vance and Counselor Brzezinski have been routine.

Beneath their sloganeering, however, lurks an idea struggling to be heard. Though cast optimistically, it is not at all calming to a nation accustomed to being No. 1 militarily and devising U.S. solutions for every worrisome trend abroad. We need a new diplomacy for new realities, says Mr. Vance, to cope with a world in which the United States stands paramount but no longer predominant, says Brzezinski.

Even this analysis should be commonplace to anyone who reflects upon the nuclear stalemate with the Soviet Union, the economic tensions in the industrial nations and the unrest in the undeveloped societies. But the administration's top diplomats do not stop at that. They ask wisely how the nation's superior but no longer controlling power abroad can be used to promote safety and prosperity. And their answer is vigorous U.S. leadership of multinational efforts to deal with problems too vast for any single nation.

The way to begin redefining diplomacy, they argue, is by absorbing the new reality and not just paying it lip service. There can no longer be such a thing as meaningful nuclear superiority. Only our most vital national interests, therefore, can still be protected by a threat of war against the Soviet Union. Neither can the United States militarily challenge any vital Soviet interest. This is the most compelling argument for the impending arms control treaty, whose main critics can't bring themselves to accept the fact of strategic parity — although the public, we suspect, has long since done so calmly.

Given this nuclear stalemate but unending rivalry with the Soviet Union, the administration then urges us to calculate our national strengths honestly. The United States, it notes, possesses unrivaled wealth and talent for promoting its values and aligning itself with the aspirations of other societies. But most societies are destined to undergo radical change in the decades ahead and they will accept U.S. leadership only if we respect their evolution and independence and do not expect their institutions to resemble ours.

This line of argument is in rebuttal, of course, to the charge that Mr. Carter has responded ineptly to growing Soviet influence in Asia and Africa. But a passing Soviet advantage needs to be distinguished from Soviet aggression in, say, Iran. And U.S. interests can be identified with, rather than against, many recent changes — in China, India, Africa and Latin America — that so unhinge the president's critics. And as Vance points out, these interests are rarely advanced by force or covert action against other regimes; they are best pursued with costly foreign aid or trade concessions — and the understanding that radically different societies can pursue common goals.

Finally, and most constructively, Secretary Vance has called the roll on the most serious threats to U.S. well-being to demonstrate that most of them will simply never be tamed by military power or the conventional diplomacy that went with it.

* * *

The roll includes the proliferation of nuclear weapons . . . the competition for oil and other scarce resources . . . pollution of the world's environment . . . the repercussions of protectionism, inflation and other economic shocks — these are enemies against which no nation alone can any longer protect itself. Without timely *international* effort, however, the United States and its allies will be much more vulnerable in these areas than they are to Soviet power. If we must think architecturally, let us talk of condominiums; the one-family house is no longer safe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Uphill Process on SALT-2

The full details of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2), which President Carter shortly hopes to sign with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, are not yet known. But it has been clear for a long time that obtaining ratifications in the Senate will be an uphill process, whose outcome at this time is still very much an open question.

The basic reason for this that the U.S. people, and not only the U.S. Senate, are much more suspicious of Soviet aims and intentions than they were in the aftermath of the first SALT treaty. Detente has not blossomed into cooperation.

On the contrary, the continuous buildup of Soviet conventional and nuclear might, coupled with the exploitation of the U.S. post-Vietnam war trauma to strengthen the Soviet position in Africa and Asia has resulted in deep suspicion about Soviet intentions generally. Inevitably this has spilled over into the strategic arms field.

It has also led to some more fundemental questioning of the value of the SALT process itself. . . Historically, it is easy to understand some of the deep suspicions harbored by successive Soviet leaders. But their seeming lack of sensitivity to the anxieties of the West could well backfire.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

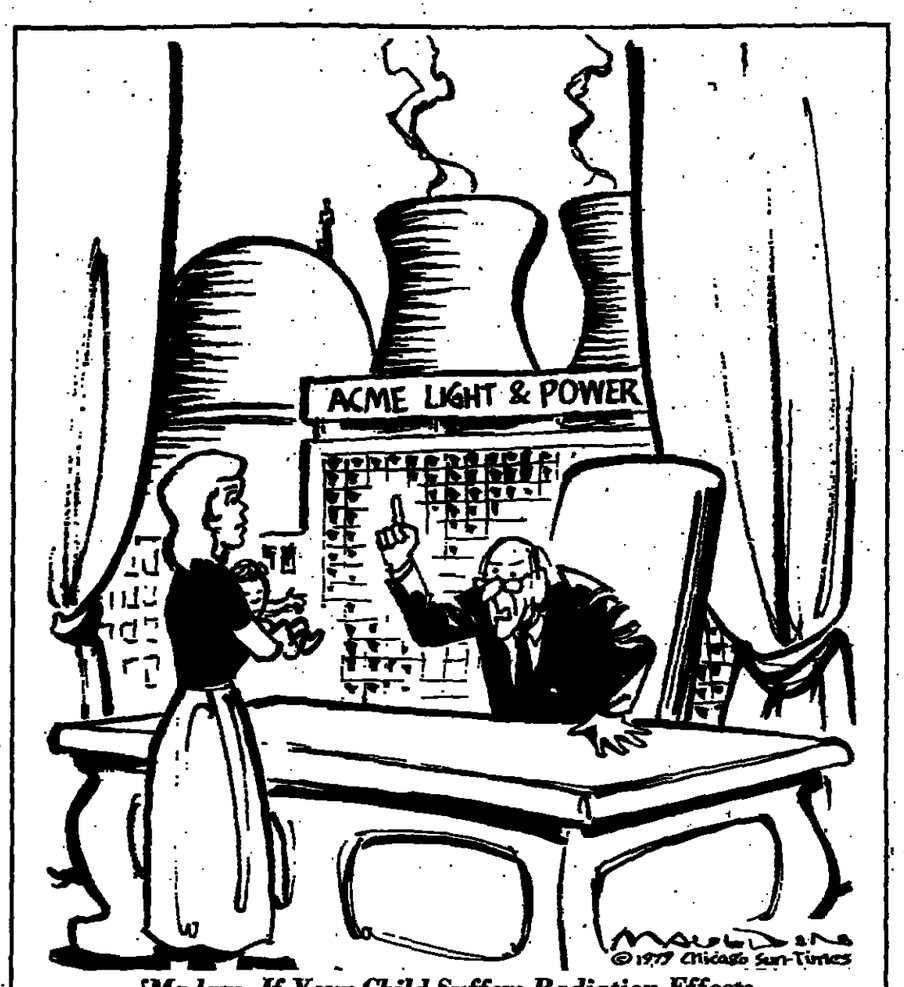
May 7, 1904

SAINT PETERSBURG — Port Arthur has been cut off by the Japanese, who landed at Fort Adams. Adm. Alexeieff managed to escape from Port Arthur with the war-money chest in the train just ahead of that upon which the Japanese fired. Thus run two of the numerous items of news served out this morning to the people of this city, who have scarcely stopped rubbing their eyes over them. People here regard as "incredible" the "impudence" of the Japnaese in daring to rout the Russians so. The rapidity with which the Japanese act is especially upsetting.

Fifty Years Ago

May 7, 1929

PARIS — A 12-year-old boy, with brown hair and cool brown eyes, a chubby, normal-looking fellow, who likes Charlie Chaplin and strawberry ice cream sodas, has arrived in Paris with his parents to play a few pieces on his violin. For that occassion the Opera has been sold out, without the need for any advertisements. For the boy is the genius, Yehudi Menuhin, of San Francisco. His parents are young Russian-Jews, and they insist they have not forced music upon him. Yehudi and his father spent this afternoon playing ball in the Bois de Boulogne.



'Madam, If Your Child Suffers Radiation Effects After 30 Years, I'll Take Personal Responsibility.'

The Image of Mrs. Thatcher

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Every time the British have a national election, Washington seems a little envious and goes through a spasm of election reform. The British, to use their own word, seem so "tidy." Their elections are sudden-death affairs. After a five-week campaign, it's all over, and the moving vans are at the door of No. 10 Downing Street.

Washington has some questions about this quick and even amiable transition. Why does it take the United States so long to kick the rascals out when the British, who are supposed to be so inefficient, get it done in a few weeks and clear out No. 10 Downing Street in a few hours? Between the defeat of a president here in November and the inauguration of his successor in late January, the old and new U.S. presidents must wait at least 10 weeks for the transfer of power.

In the morning news on the BBC, sunny Jim Callaghan is moving out of No. 10, and on the evening television of the same day, Britain's first woman prime minister is moving in. In human terms, how was it done? Who cleaned out the attic? What was Mrs. Callaghan doing in the night to see that everything was tidied up before she left and Mrs. Thatcher looked it all over in the morning?

And what was Mr. Thatcher doing and thinking about while clearing out the old house and adjusting to the role of husband to the new British prime minister? Like most of the intriguing human questions of politics, these are beyond the reach of journalists and will have to be left to novelists and psychiatrists.

Meanwhile, we are having a vague argument in Washington about the advantages of the British parliamentary system versus the U.S. presidential election system. In the last few weeks, both President Carter and John Connally have come out publicly for a single six-year presidential term. Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon had made the same point.

Carter felt it would be better to be a one-term six-year president because as time went on everybody was suspecting him of making decisions not for the nation but to assure his own re-election. Connally argued that we should "limit the terms of service of a president to one six-year term and a U.S. senator to one eight-year term, and a congressman to four two-year terms."

It is pleasant to think of a five-week rather than a three-year election campaign here; but Britain is an island with its own special parliamentary system, and we are a continent with a federal and presidential system. If the opposition in Washington could bring down Jimmy Carter by calling for a vote of no-confidence, as Margaret Thatcher did in defeating Callaghan, we would probably be having a crisis of confidence and votes of no confidence every few weeks.

And one wonders what would happen in the politics of this town if everybody knew Carter was a one-term president and could not have any influence on the next election. His power in Washington today, within both his own party and his opposition, lies in the realization, not that he will be leaving the White House at the beginning of the 1980s, but that he may be staying on through a second term until January, 1985.

This also is beginning to have some effect on his conduct of foreign affairs. For the Russians, the Japanese, the European allies, the Arabs and the Israelis, while not very happy with Carter, are beginning to wonder, as the U.S. election campaign develops, whether they would be any happier with Connally or Ronald Reagan in the White House.

Elections have a way of making nations compare their political systems, and it is interesting that the democratic process in the free nations in the last couple of years has come out fairly well.

Not so long ago, Washington was worried about the challenge to democratic governments in Portugal, Spain, Italy, and even in France. But in different ways, the old confused fog of democracy has prevailed, and in West Germany, Chancellor Schmidt, and in France, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing have established a new Franco-German understanding which would have seemed impossible a generation ago.

The change of power in Britain is undoubtedly a personal disappointment to Carter. He had formed with Callaghan a more trusting political relationship, and a deeper personal friendship than with any other world leader.

But nobody here is worried that the change of governments in London will change the fundamental unity with Washington. In fact, it may revive the possibility of a unified Europe and a stronger partnership with the United States.

Much will depend on how the press at home and abroad regard the new prime minister personally. If she is seen as "Mrs. T." — severe, dogmatic, ideological and vaguely school-mistressish — she will probably be in trouble over here. But if the press sees her as something new and feminine and wise — as "Maggie" — she may revive hope here in the organization of a partnership between the new and the old free nations.

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Those Rebel Poli-Techs

By Anthony Sampson

LONDON — Is modern technology beginning to turn against tyranny?

Its most recent influence on politics has been usually associated with centralization of dictatorship. Hitler was able to exploit the radio to develop mass hysteria, and he saw the importance of the telephone as the means to bypass local commanders and to enforce his personal instruction. "The instruments of technology," as Albert Speer explained it, "made it possible to maintain a closer watch over all citizens and to keep criminal operations shrouded in a high degree of secrecy."

Monopoly

George Orwell foresaw how television could become the instrument of Big Brother, and its subsequent development tended to corroborate his view (even though his nightmare of TV spying has not yet come true). Autocratic governments, whether in Moscow or Pretoria, have realized that TV and radio give them a monopoly on news and propaganda that is more totally controllable than printing presses.

But we may have underestimated the political power of the more recent inventions — the Xerox machine and the cassette.

The efforts of Xerox copiers in providing untraceable leaks in the United States have been well-enough documented. The ability of a secretary to run off an extra copy can cause havoc to any internal-security system. But Xerox machines, together with the cassette, are beginning to make themselves felt as revolutionary instruments in world politics, too.

In Iran, the revolution of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was the first cassette revolution. It was the arrival of thousands of cassettes containing the ayatollah's speeches that first propagated his revolutionary ideas: there were already plenty of cassette players — many of them imported cheaply from Kuwait — and they could be used in mosques, away from the ears of the secret police. While the shah imagined that he had effective control through tightly controlled TV, radio and newspapers, these thin little objects were secretly frustrating all his ambitions. They could produce two hours of inflammatory rhetoric out of an ordinary envelope.

At the same time, the Xerox machine was performing its own seditious role. When revolutionary "night letters" and pamphlets arrived mysteriously at offices in Tehran, sympathetic secretaries quickly produced piles of copies, more quickly and anonymously than any printing machine. The powerful propaganda suddenly began circulating, with all the extra excitement of mysterious origins, in a public starved of any dissident views.

Spoken Word

For Moslems much influenced by oratory, the spoken word has a special power. Part of the success of President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt was attributed to the invention of the transistor radio, which could bring his speeches into every home. But cassettes have begun to break the monopoly of radio stations, and in Iran they negated the effects of exile, transporting the ayatollah's voice back into mosques and bazaars.

The spread of the video-cassette will present further problems to autocratic governments in the Middle East. In Saudi Arabia, where cinemas are banned, the rich elite have built whole libraries of U.S. TV programs that can provide a view of the modern world denied them by government censorship. And, no doubt, revolutionary leaders will soon be recording their own video-cassettes.

Huge Demand

But these effects of technology are not confined to the Middle East. In South Africa, the government delayed the introduction of TV for 20 years until it was confident of controlling it with rigid censorship. But there is now a huge demand for video recorders, and programs from Britain and the United States can easily be smuggled in to show, for instance, what the BBC thinks about Soweto, while ordinary cassettes can provide the means to inform the blacks about the outside world and their own banned leaders.

Of course a determined authoritarian regime can prevent the importing of these machines. But both photocopiers and cassette players are primarily the instruments of business efficiency, and to exclude them is to turn against industrial progress. Their development thus poses a real dilemma to any ambitious dictatorship that can no longer assume that the technology of communications can be harnessed to its political aims.

Open Field

Perhaps the cassette and the copier will prove as significant in the audio-visual age as Gutenberg's invention of book printing, which likewise enabled ideas to be spread over the world, away from governmental or religious controls. The period of TV and radio monopolies may prove a passing phase, as we find ourselves in a much more open field of communications, with cassettes and copied documents taking the place of the books and pamphlets that undermined 18th-century governments.

But in the meantime, among the many epitaphs that have been offered for the shah's regime, I suggest another: "He forgot the cassette."

Anthony Sampson, a political analyst and author, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

No Friends?

Your editorial "Mideast War Goes On" (IHT, April 19) is regrettable.

On the one hand, it begins appropriately with the logical thesis that the warfare is an "aspect of the Palestinian liberation movement," and therefore implicitly considers it a viable liberation movement which must be solved in order to stop the warfare. On the other hand, the conclusion drawn calls only for strengthening the measures to curb it.

It seems to me that the poor Palestinians will never find understanding or appreciation for their plight. Not even from the IHT, which should be a forum for defending those who have no friends to talk for them.

EVA FRICKE.

Munich.

Harry Debelius From Madrid:

But if Malaga's share of Spanish crime is surprising, Madrid's is shocking. . .

MADRID — Tourism is not the only thing booming on Spain's Costa del Sol. So is crime. There are reportedly 30 to 40 purse-snatchings everyday in swinging Torremolinos, enough robberies are committed there, according to Spain's leading national news weekly, Cambio-16, to keep "Manuel," a tough former foreign legionnaire, in business as a private hunter of criminals, living off the rewards he gets for the return of stolen property.

All along the southern coast, and in the rest of Spain too, business is booming like never before for the manufacturers and sellers of burglar-proof glass and doors, iron grilles for windows, special locks and other security devices. Coastal pet shops are said to be hard pressed to meet the demand for pups which will grow up to be good watchdogs.

According to figures furnished by the Interior Ministry, the number of robberies in Malaga and Torremolinos nearly tripled last year over the previous year, and holdups and car thefts nearly doubled. Altogether, crime increase by 55 percent on the sun coast last year, at at time when the nationwide crime rate was showing signs of leveling off after the sharp upsurge following Gen. Franco's death three and a half years ago.

Crime was a latecomer on the coast, but it hardly went unnoticed. Malaga and Torremolinos, which led the Costa de Sol criminals' "hit parade" last year, are still at the top of the list.

But the formerly quiet town of Coin, several rows of mountains and 25 miles back from the coast in an orchard-filled valley, is a better yardstick of what is happening in Spain. There was no crime worth mentioning in Coin in 1977 or 1978. Then, suddenly, 28 crimes were committed in the first few months of this year.

Estepona missed out on the building boom almost as long as it managed to avoid the crime boom. No longer. In 1977, there was no significant crime there; last year, 77 crimes were reported; this year, more crimes have already been committed there than in the whole of last year.

Marbella, long a watering place of the jet set, has also become a loitering place for the theft set. A total of 440 crimes against property were reported there in 1977 and nearly double that number last year.

The Costa del Sol represented 3 percent of Spain's crime in 1977, yet the whole province of Malaga (including noncoastal cities like Ronda and Antequera) represents only about 2 percent of the nations's population. Last year, the Costa del Sol got an even bigger share of the nation's crime: 5 percent.

But if Malaga's share of Spanish crime is surprising, Madrid's is shocking. About one-quarter of all the common crimes committed in this country last year were committed in the capital. That is a lot, even compared with other Spanish cities. Barcelona, for example, accounted for only about 15 percent.

Spaniards are also worried about their personal safety and the security of their possessions. A nationwide survey of attitudes towards the law-and-order situation, published last year by the Madrid evening newspaper, Informaciones, showed that 47 percent of Spain's women and 19 percent of Spain's men are afraid to go out at night. In Barcelona, 57 percent of all the men and women queried said they were afraid to go out at night, in Madrid, the figure was 45 percent.

The Madrid daily ABC claimed in an emotionally charged report published this spring that theaters, cinemas, restaurants and other nighttime establishments in the capital are suffering from a lack of clientele as a result of concern about crime.

Last November, a very conservative member of the Cortes (parliament), Manuel Fraga Iribarne cited a study on crime prepared for the premier's office which showed that 7 percent of the Spanish people felt "not safe at all" and 29 percent felt "not very safe." His speech was a political attack on the government, but his figures were unchallengeable.

Referring to a memorandum prepared by the Spanish state prosecutor's office, Mr. Fraga said that common crime increased by 12 percent between 1974 and last year. He also pointed out that the number of holdups during the first seven months of last year was more that 1,000 percent higher than in the corresponding period four years earlier.

Between January and July, 1979, last year, Mr. Fraga continued, bank robberies went up by 178 percent, stickups at jewelry shops went up by 160 percent and robberies of shops selling firearms rose by 25 percent.

Part of the problem may result in the fact that crime does pay. There are five times as many crimes as arrests, and only a few of those who are arrested are ever convicted. While this situation is not unique to Spain, it is rather new in this country. Under Franco, both arrests and imprisonment were easier. Little concern was lost on prisoners's rights. Now, disgruntled policemen claim that they sometimes pick up an individual as many as six times for different offenses, and each time he is set free. Judges are demanding more evidence than before. Citizens often complain that police do not follow up reports of crimes.

Premier Adolfo Suarez's government insists that the whole crime situation is vastly overstated, and that while crime has increased, it is still far below the level of other European countries.

Interior Ministry figures show a rate of 1,589 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants in Madrid in 1977, and 1,990 per 100,000 in Barcelona; 1979 figures for last year are not yet available.

However, say ministry officials, if that sounds disturbing, compare it with London — where in 1977 there were 7,192 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants — or West Berlin, with a staggering 10,539 per 100,000. In other words, according to official Spanish statistics, those who live in cities north of the border have to put up with five or six times as much crime as Spanish city dwellers.

The trouble is, not everybody is convinced. Mr. Fraga, in his speech before parliament, accused a high Interior Ministry official of giving orders to "shave" crime figures as much as a bull's horns are illegally "shaved," or cut shorter, in order to make the bull misjudge the distance between itself and the matador.

Jesus Prados Arrarte, a Madrid University law professor who was as outspoken under Franco as he is today, put it more succinctly when he himself was assualted outside his home in the staid, well-lighted Salamanca district of Madrid: "There is not a single other city in Europe where the people are as frightened as they are here. The statistics are complete nonsense."

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No Recession Expected

Carter Says U.S. Economy Is Strong, Defends Policy

By Richard Bergholz

LOS ANGELES, May 6 — The U.S. economy is strong and well, President Carter said yesterday, there is no recession in sight and by the end of this year even the inflation rate may be turning down.

The president discussed the economy, foreign relations and some details of the U.S.-Soviet relationship at a lunch with editors and writers of the Los Angeles Times.

Facing political problems as the 1980 presidential election campaign begins heating up, Mr. Carter said he felt confident that he can withstand attacks on his handling of the economy.

"I think our economy is very stable," he said. "I don't think we will have a recession. And none of my economic advisers think we will have a recession."

The growth in the gross national product during the last six months was averaged about 3¾ of 1 percent, he said. The dollar and capital investment are strong and the stock market is "fairly constant," Mr. Carter said.

His plan of voluntary wage and price guidelines is working fairly well, he added.

"We've monitored wage settlements," Mr. Carter said, "and of the 90 with some substance to them, at least 80 have been completely within the standards without any doubt at all."

But he added that "it's obvious you can't turn around a 10-year inflationary trend in the matter of two or three months with voluntary wage and price standards."

As for the months ahead, "we have early indications that inflation is peaking out," the president said. "I think before the end of this year, [the inflation rate] will be dropping. It's still going to be too high, but the trend will be in the right direction."

The president devoted a good deal of attention to the prospective strategic arms limitation treaty being negotiated with the Soviet Union.

He said that it will be "extraordinarily detailed" compared with any previous document dealing with nuclear weapons, "with every possible abuse addressed and finally resolved."

Baker Suggestion

He rejected a suggestion by Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee that the proposed treaty be returned for rewriting and new agreements. Mr. Carter termed this unreasonable and said congressional leaders have been involved in most of the major decisions made with the Russians.

The president also dwelt at length on the way U.S. military men deal with their Soviet counterparts in the highly technical business of missile inspection. The existing SALT 1 treaty, he said, calls for referral to a joint committee of any complaints about suspected treaty violations on strategic arms.

"If we think the Soviets have violated the agreement, if they think we have violated, in any way, we refer it to a joint committee. And in every instance since the first SALT agreement, that committee has made the final decision in favor of the challenging nation. In other words, the other country has always backed down."

Then he cited some examples of how the allegations are handled.

"For instance, we have worked on our missile silos and have put tarpaulin-like covers over them to protect workers from rain or snow. The Soviets complained we were concealing our ICBMs [intercontinental ballistic missiles], which is not permitted under the treaty.

"When they made the complaint to the committee, we removed those tarpaulins or made them a very tiny size so the Soviets could actually see the type of missiles in the silos."

Under the SALT 1 agreement, Mr. Carter said, the Russians have a big advantage in the number of missiles they can deploy, but the pact also provides that as they launch a new missile-firing submarine, they have to decommission the same number of missiles that might be in silos.

"And on one occasion I know about, which occurred shortly before I became president, the Soviets notified us that they would be 16 days late destroying a particular group of missile sites.

"Of course, we can observe that with our satellite photography. They were frantically using bulldozers, not only removing the missiles from the silos and filling up the silos, but, as per the agreement, they were removing every evidence that the silo had ever been there."

Problems of compliance with treaty terms are of paramount concern to him, Mr. Carter said. But he added that it would be "almost an earthshaking experience if either side materially violated the treaty."

He said: "It would mean an end to detente and all its benefits. It would also probably destroy the fabric of friendly relationships with the Soviet Union. Inevitably, it would open up a major new nuclear arms race . . .

"The same consequences would almost inevitably result from a rejection of the treaty once it is negotiated, or from an approach to SALT that is partisan in nature, or political in nature, or timid in nature.

"It is not a perfect document. But in my opinion, it is a fair document."

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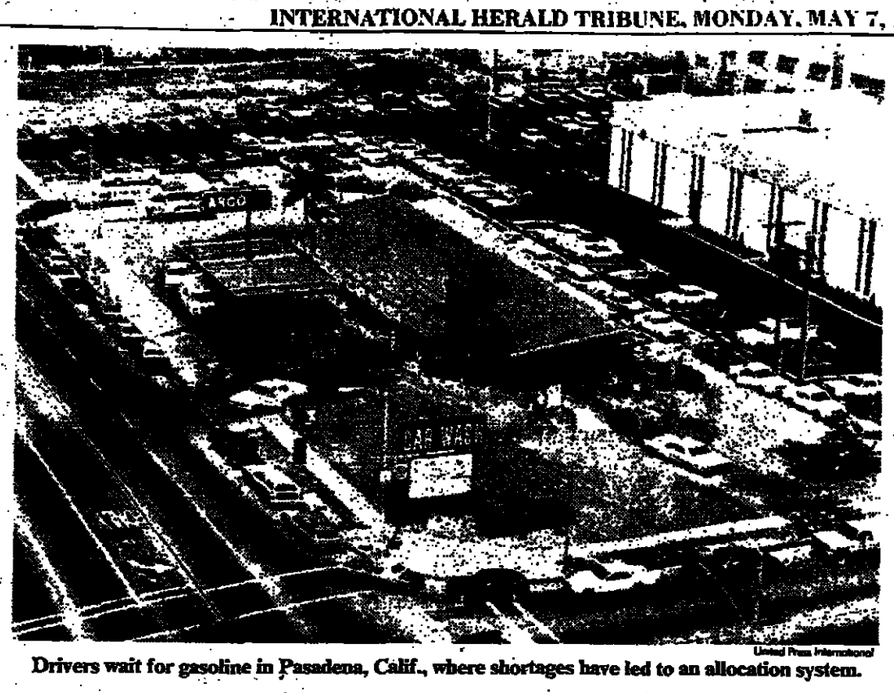

United Press International

Drivers wait for gasoline in Pasadena, Calif., where shortages have led to an allocation system.

Says It Proves Need to Conserve

Carter Warns Drivers of Gasoline Lack

By Don Irwin

LOS ANGELES, May 6 — President Carter, after giving his support to California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr.'s plan for gasoline sales restrictions, warned here that more shortages lie ahead and that motorists "have to be ready for it."

The president dealt directly with California's fuel problems, which have been causing long lines and short tempers at the state's gasoline stations, when he was greeted by Gov. Brown earlier Friday at the San Francisco airport.

The nation needs "a few demonstrable shortages" of gasoline to be convinced that it must conserve fuel, Mr. Carter said. While voluntary controls will work in most cases, a few shortages — such as the one that California is experiencing — will be necessary to prove the point, he said.

Mr. Carter did not offer any new proposals to deal with the dwindling supplies of gasoline in California and other states, other than to say that he favored additional federal aid for production of gasohol — a mixture of gasoline and alcohol for vehicle use.

[Mr. Carter ordered Energy Secretary James Schlesinger yesterday to determine the cause of California's gasoline shortage and to seek solutions, United Press International reported. He also directed the Energy Department to insure that recent changes in the allocation programs providing additional gasoline to high-use areas are strictly enforced, UPI said.]

The nation's fuel problems, particularly in the West, clearly were on Mr. Carter's mind in San Francisco. The energy shortages, combined with continuing inflation, prompted him to note that "Americans are afraid that we are going to wind up with worthless money and no gas."

There are no easy answers, Mr. Carter said, but "Washington is full of people selling snake-oil cures for inflation, or telling science-fiction stories about easy energy."

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U.S. Fuel Shortage Viewed As a Problem, Not Crisis

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, May 6 (NYT) — A shortage of gasoline, which has been threatening since the Iranian revolution, finally has reached the gas pumps. Many service stations are limiting sales to something less than a tankful and others are closing on weekends. In California, drivers actually have found themselves in long lines once again.

But it is a problem, not a crisis. Oil analysts say that gasoline shortages will not be nearly as disruptive this year, with the summer vacation period approaching, as they were in 1974. After months of living largely off inventories, oil refiners are being forced to mete out their supplies a bit more slowly. So finding gasoline may sometimes be difficult, oil analysts say, but rarely impossible.

"It doesn't look desperate by any means," said John Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, a nonprofit group that analyzes the impact of such things for oil companies. "Actually, if we didn't have to rebuild inventories, we'd be in pretty good shape."

But if the refiners stint on rebuilding heating-oil stocks in favor of automotive fuel, they risk shortages of fuel oil next winter. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger has indicated that he may insist on building heating-oil stocks, on the theory that gasoline shortages would be less painful than heating-oil shortages.

Less Than Usual

Because of that dilemma, refiners already are allocating gasoline, using formulas handed down by the Department of Energy. The percentage reductions vary from company to company and from month to month, and they exclude special deliveries required by state governments and others, but oil analysts say that overall, consumers are being forced to live with perhaps 2 or 3 percent less gasoline than usual.

But the allocation rules are unavoidably arbitrary to some extent, and they do not always spread that modest deficiency around nicely. As long as allocations are needed, analysts say, a lot of gas stations inevitably will sell out early. That will tend to make the end of the month the worst time of all, especially when it falls on a weekend.

Unleaded grades of gasoline may pose a special problem, oil specialists add. The industry currently has sufficient refining capacity to meet the demand for regular unleaded, but with almost all new cars requiring unleaded gas, the demand has been soaring. Such rapid growth tends to result in spot shortages anyway, oilmen say, and the largely inflexible allocation rules could worsen the situation. The industry's capacity to refine premium unleaded is tighter and there the crunch could be worse.

When will the shortages ease? "It's impossible to say," Mr. Lichtblau answered. "Iran is still producing only 3.5 million barrels a day. Sure, that's better than zero, but it isn't great."

Firms Bombed in Spain

DURANGO, Spain, May 6 (Reuters) — A bomb damaged a Peugeot car showroom in this northern Basque town early today, police reported. On Friday, two bombs damaged an office of the Renault car firm in Bilbao. ETA, the Basque separatist group, has threatened French interests in Spain following a crackdown on suspected ETA refugees living in southern France.

For Sub-Launched Rocket

U.S. Weighs Scrapping the MX Missile

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, May 6 (NYT) — The Carter administration, nearing a crucial decision on how to deploy a new, intercontinental missile, is considering a plan for scrapping the controversial weapon and building a more lethal submarine-launched rocket instead, White House and Defense Department officials said yesterday.

The officials said that the plan for abandoning the mobile missile, known as the MX, was one of five options for U.S. strategic forces discussed at a high-level meeting Friday at the White House. The meeting, chaired by the secretary of defense, Harold Brown, examined alternatives available to the United States in responding to the growing vulnerability of land-based missiles to a new generation of highly-accurate Soviet missiles.

According to officials, the meeting has set the stage for a major debate within the government over strategic policy. While no formal decisions were made at the meeting, officials said that the alternatives confronting President Carter on the MX were essentially narrowed to two.

One alternative, strongly favored by the Air Force and many Pentagon aides, calls for building the MX and deploying it in a "shell-game" scheme in which about 250 of the missiles would be shuttled at random among thousands of empty, underground silos.

A second alternative that is said to have received backing at Friday's meeting calls for the United States to de-emphasize land-based missiles and place greater weight on strategic submarines. Under this plan, the United States would forego the MX and build a more powerful submarine-launched missile, known as the Trident II.

Deployment Versatility

While the new missile would be put on the Navy's new class of huge Trident subs, officials said that it could be designed so that it could also be fitted in the 1,000 underground silos that are used to protect existing land-based missiles.

The plan for scrapping the MX is fiercely opposed by the Air Force and most Pentagon civilians, but it has picked up support in recent days among officials in other parts of the government, who maintain that a new submarine-launched missile would ease future arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

This debate is said to have presented Mr. Carter with his most difficult military choice so far. His decision, which is expected in the next few weeks, will have great bearing on whether the United States maintains the so-called strategic "triad," the three-pronged arsenal consisting of land-based missiles, strategic submarines and long-range bombers.

Pentagon officials maintain that if the MX is abandoned, the United States would gradually have to phase out existing land-based missiles and rely only on submarines and bombers for nuclear deterrence.

Mr. Carter's decision on the MX is also likely to have a major impact on his ability to secure Senate approval for a new strategic arms treaty. Many White House and Pentagon officials believe that without approving the controversial missile, Mr. Carter would find it nearly impossible to gain the support of Senate conservatives for the accord.

Until now, it had been widely assumed that Mr. Carter would approve full-scale development of the MX and that the only issue that remained to be resolved was how it would be based. Over the past year, the Air Force has developed several plans for protecting the missile from a Soviet first strike, and in January the administration asked Congress for almost $1 billion to begin developing the system.

The Air Force has presented the administration with three alternatives for deploying the missile: hiding it among empty silos, deploying it aboard a new generation of cargo planes or putting it on huge trucks that would travel on highways or roam the countryside.

None of these schemes has been able to gain widespread government approval, and officials report that a proposal for scrapping the system and putting a new missile on submarines has recently picked up support.

Hospital Patient Kills 5 Near Paris

PARIS, May 6 (AP) — A 37-year-old patient ran amok in a ward of a large suburban mental hospital, killing five men and wounding three others by slitting their throats with a pocket knife.

Bernard Balland, director of the hospital at Neuilly-sur-Marne, said Friday that Ahmed Lafsaoui had been admitted at 3 a.m. on referral from a Paris hospital. A doctor put him in a 10-bed ward.

Two hours later, the director said, Mr. Lafsaoui went on a rampage, using a thin knife he had apparently concealed during the routine search of new patients. He was brought under control by night nurses and other personnel.

If you know your world...
you'll have discovered the secret of
Tia Maria

U.S. Pollution Panel to Ease Proposed Coal Plant Rules

By Margot Hornblower

WASHINGTON, May 6 (WP) — The Environmental Protection Agency, under strong pressure from the coal industry and Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, has decided to relax the proposed air pollution standards for new coal-fired power plants.

According to Senate and administration sources, Sen. Byrd, D-W.Va., strongly hinted to the White House that it needed his support on the strategic arms limitation treaty and the proposed windfall-profits tax on the oil industry.

The decision, which has not been released publicly, represents a complete "cave-in" to industry and a betrayal of President Carter's commitment to clean air, environmentalists charged on Friday.

But a coal company spokesman said that the industry generally was pleased with the decision because it represented a "balance" between Eastern and Western coal interests and did not require excessive expenditures for cleanup equipment.

[Sen. Byrd confirmed yesterday that he had talked to the agency about the standards, but he strongly denied that he had linked his support for a new arms treaty to a relaxation of the proposals, The New York Times reported. The environmental agency's assistant administrator, David Hawkins, also said that Sen. Byrd had made no connection between the standards and the other legislation.]

The standard for coal plants is one of the greatest regulatory controversies in the Carter administration. With an estimated cost of at least $4.4 billion a year, the rules proposed in September were attacked by White House economic advisers as inflationary. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said that the rules would inhibit coal production.

Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus sided with the environmentalists, however, and favored the strict rules to protect the air of the West's vast national parks, to discourage strip-mining in the West and to protect Eastern coal mine jobs.

Administration sources said Friday that EPA administrator Douglas Costle had decided to require the partial "scrubbing" of sulfur emissions on a sliding scale of 70 percent to 90 percent, depending on the sulfur content of the coal burned. His original proposal was to require all utilities to remove about 90 percent of the sulfur.

Mr. Costle also has decided to retain the current emissions ceiling of 1.2 pounds per million BTUs, measured as a monthly average. The environmental agency had been considering a standard almost twice as strict.

The ceiling decision came after two weeks of what a Senate source called "hardball arm-twisting" by Sen. Byrd and other coal-state senators. Sen. Byrd summoned Mr. Costle and White House adviser Stuart Eizenstat, strongly hinting that the administration needed his support on the strategic arms treaty and the windfall-profits tax, according sources.

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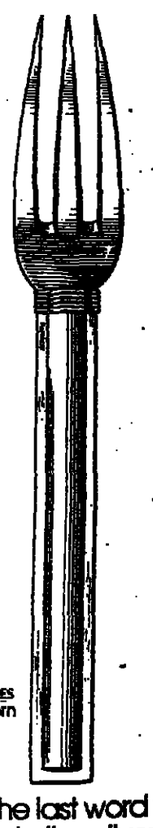

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'Symbolic' Role Of U.S. in Gulf Seen Sufficient

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI) — The United States maintains only a weak military force in the Gulf, but this symbolic presence may be enough for the immediate future and postpones the need for permanent military bases, according to a study.

The U.S. Middle East Force, operating out of Bahrain, currently consists of only three ships — a command vessel and two destroyer-type craft.

The 207-page study on U.S. military bases abroad, released Wednesday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said: "Clearly, the United States Middle East Force has little combat capability either offensively or defensively. Its primary mission has been to provide an American presence in the [region] by showing the flag through a series of port calls, visits and people-to-people activities."

It added, "For the immediate future, the symbolic aspects of the U.S. presence seem more important than the actual military capabilities which the U.S. possesses in the region."

The study, prepared by the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, found it was not currently feasible for the United States to seek bases to protect access to oil supplies because of the Gulf states' feeling that this might infringe on their sovereignty.

Valuable Coins Found in U.S.

DEDHAM, Mass., May 6 (Reuters) — Police have recovered nearly 2,000 ancient Greek and Roman coins, most of the remainder of the haul from an armed robbery at a Harvard University museum in December, 1973, Norfolk County District Attorney William Delahunt said today.

The total value of the coins, which are between 1,600 and 2,500 years old, was estimated at about $5 million. About half were recovered in Rhode Island in November, 1974. Others were found by Canadian authorities in a safe-deposit box in Montreal shortly thereafter.

Mr. Delahunt said that about 1,800 of the 2,000 coins still missing, and considered to be the collecton's most valuable, had been found buried in a southern Massachusetts town by police acting on a tip. Four people, one a former university guard, were convicted in connection with the theft in November, 1976.

Air Companies' Safety Record Holding Steady

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 6 (AP) — The safety of commercial air travel in 1978 stayed close to the record set in 1977, according to the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Assad Kotaite, president of the organization's council, said that the number of fatalities in 100 million passenger-kilometers of scheduled service amounted to .08. In 1978. The 1977 figure was .07.

Mr. Kotaite said that there were 23 fatal accidents with 652 deaths in scheduled service last year, compared to 24 accidents and 516 deaths in 1977. In charter and non-scheduled operations, there were 30 accidents and 464 deaths last year compared to 40 accidents and 832 deaths the year before, he said.

The high safety record accompanied a steady growth in air traffic, averaging 10 percent annually over the past five years, Mr. Kotaite said, noting that traffic increased from 50 million passengers in 1973 to 685 million in 1978.

Marlboro

Regime Ready to Negotiate

2 Ambassadors Are Held By Rebels in El Salvador

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR, May 6 — Leftist gunmen were today holding the French and Costa Rican ambassadors and at least eight others in their embassies, as the El Salvador government said that it was prepared to negotiate for the release of the hostages. The gunmen were said to be members of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, an anti-government group of workers and peasants.

They seized the embassies on Friday and demanded that the government of President Carlos Humberto Romero release five of the organization's members, said to have been arrested last month. A government official said that three of the men were not in custody and that the other two were being held for minor offenses.

A Bloc spokesman said yesterday that the occupations would end if the government promised not to harm the missing men. Sixteen gunmen were reported to be occupying the French Embasssy; three seized the Costa Rican Embassy, according to Foreign Minister Jose Antonio Rodriguez Porth. Witnesses said that the guerrillas were armed with machetes and a few handguns.

Policemen Killed

A guard at the French Embassy and a raider were wounded during the attack there; the guard was allowed to leave yesterday morning. At least one of the raiders was believed to have been wounded attacking the Costa Rican Embassy.

A government communique said that two policemen and a private security guard were killed on Friday in the residential area near the embassies. Leaflets bearing the name of the Popular Liberation Front, a leftist guerrilla group, said that the group had killed the three at about the same time as the embassies were being seized.

Yesterday a policeman was killed and another was wounded as several gunmen fired automatic weapons at a police car. No organization claimed responsibility for the attack.

Another group took over San Salvador's Roman Catholic cathedral yesterday. No violence was reported. Armed national guardsmen ringed the embassies, and armed men were visible outside the closed doors of the cathedral.

Negotiating Team

Gen. Romero said yesterday that his government would negotiate the release of the hostages if the negotiations could be conducted by a team headed by Foreign Minister Rodriguez. A spokesman for the leftists responded that the two ambassadors, Michel Dondenne of France and Julio Esquivel Valverde of Costa Rica, would be allowed to leave the embassies to meet the negotiators.

The number of hostages was unclear. A French embassy employee who spoke from a window said that there were six hostages there. Mr. Rodriguez said that there were five hostages at each embassy.

Philippe Thureau, the French Commercial Section officer, and Ginette Duffaud, wife of Commerce Attache Jean Duffaud, who was being held, yesterday brought food and clothing to the captives, who hoisted the packages to a window with electrical cords. The government also was supplying food.

Mr. Rodriguez speculated that the seizure could end as one had on Jan. 16, when about 30 members of the leftist United Popular Action Front took over the Mexican Embassy and held 130 captives to secure the release of prisoners. They were allowed to leave for political asylum in Mexico after releasing their hostages

Associated Press

ON THE ROAD — First lady Rosalynn Carter arrives in Geneva for a four-day stay, during which she will address the World Health Organization's medical society and attend a session of WHO's annual assembly. Health is "a basic human right," she said. People without health care "are just as deprived as those who suffer from brutality and oppression." Behind Mrs. Carter and daughter, Amy, is William Vanden Heuvel, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva. Mrs. Carter will leave Wednesday for Rome, where she will have an audience with Pope John Paul II. She will also meet there with President Sandro Pertini.

In Philippines Regional Election

Anti-Marcos Campaigner Tries a Farce

By William Chapman

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines (WP) — Cesar Climaco is an aging but peppery politician who was twice mayor of this port city on the southern tip of the Philippine island of Mindanao. He is one of the embittered politicians opposed to President Ferdinand Marcos, whose candidates defeated all challengers a year ago last month in elections marred by accusations of widespread fraud.

Mr. Marcos, Mr. Climaco tells anyone who will listen, cheated him in that election. Being a man of considerable energy, wit and audacity, Mr. Climaco is seeking a measure of revenge in a regional election this month. A grin of delight spreads over his wrinkled face when he explains that he is fielding candidates collectively known as a "crackpot slate."

So far the slate consists of two candidates from Zamboanga City. One is a well-known village clown who shuffles around town in a filthy shirt, slippers, cravat and formal coat. His position in life is given as "former golf caddy." A local Marcos-guided newspaper has reported that his only campaign promise to date is a pledge to use his official salary to buy a dozen new ties for himself and fancy clothes for a teen-age girl friend.

Mr. Climaco dismisses criticism of his candidate with a contemptuous wave of his flyswatter, as he unfolds his political strategy on the veranda of his home. His explanation is punctuated by vigorous swatting at flies that buzz around a pitcher of cold pineapple juice.

"Last year (Swat!) we had a mock election in the Philippines," the former Mayor declares, "and so this year we will have mock candidates. (Swat!) The election again is a joke, and so we are fielding a whole slate of crackpots."

The other candidate to date, he explains, is a local woman who lost her husband and has become slightly unstable. She often climbs onto the roof of her home, pulls the ladder up after her and stays there all day.

"We hope to have a full slate of 18 candidates," Mr. Climaco says. "We will have a lot of fun (Swat!). We cannot take Marcos seriously this time. We are not going to destroy martial law by violence or bullets, but by humor."

And what would happen in the unlikely event of victory for the Climaco crackpot slate? "Ah, what fun we should have then" (Swat ! Swat!), says Mr. Climaco.

Such gestures of contempt are a good measure of the sense of futility that has overcome the legal opposition to Mr. Marcos' martial-law regime, now in its seventh year.

In April last year, Mr. Marcos relaxed his authoritarian rule long enough to permit election of an interim assembly. In metropolitan Manila, 21 opposition candidates gathered under the banner of *Laban* (fight) and put on a surprisingly spirited campaign. All of them lost, amid angry claims that Marcos agents permitted wholesale abuses at the polls.

Laban still exists, but its ranks of former candidates are depleted. The most prominent, former Sen. Benigno Aquino, campaigned from his jail cell. He is still imprisoned, despite what critics of the government contend was a Marcos promise to free him last June.

Two Laban candidates went underground after being accused of subversive connections. Two others have fled the country illegally and another was permitted to leave legally. Of the original 21 candidates, only 15 continue to lead public lives in Manila.

Laban's flame is kept alive principally by the efforts of former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, a vigorous, 80-year-old attorney, perhaps the most prominent of the prosperous attorneys and businessmen who have tried to temper martial-law rule by legal opposition in courts and at the polls.

Mr. Tanada was arrested for participating, with about 600 other persons, in a protest against alleged election fraud last year. His arrest aroused another storm of protest, and Mr. Tanada was soon released without being required to sign the usual oath of allegiance to the government.

Under his guidance, Laban is trying to establish an opposition newspaper. The prospects do not seem to be hopeful. A license must be obtained from the government, which maintains a close watch on what is published. Without a license, Mr. Tanada said, no printer would publish the paper and no distributor would sell it.

If the government agency rejects the petition for a license, Mr. Tanada plans to take the case to the Supreme Court, seeking to demonstrate that Filipinos do not enjoy a free press.

Laban is not taking part in the elections in two southern regions this month, but has agreed to help the few allies, such as Mr. Climaco, who are showing token opposition there.

Despite their obvious powerlessness, the opposition politicians seem to irritate and unnerve Mr. Marcos. In recent days, he has issued statements warning opponents not to resort to force. Several minor opposition leaders have rushed out precautionary statements disavowing violence. The irrepressible Mr. Climaco managed to couch his pledge in sarcasm. In a telegram to Mr. Marcos, he said that violence was out of the question because his supporters had no guns.

1,500 Workers Threaten To Quit in Chile Factory

By Juan de Onis

PUENTE ALTO, Chile (NYT) — The 1,500 workers at the paper factory here, Chile's largest, have voted to quit their jobs on Tuesday unless they get a wage increase and cost-of-living bonus.

Strikes have been illegal since the military regime headed by President Augusto Pinochet imposed drastic restrictions on labor after toppling the leftist government of Salvador Allende in September, 1973.

"There is no law that says we have to keep working if we resign," said Carlos Flores, the president of the unionized workers who run the big, complex machines that reduce the wood cellulose to paper and other products. These skilled workers are not easily replaced.

The decision to resign en masse was made at a meeting of 1,100 of the workers at the union hall in this industrial suburb of Santiago. The move reflects the growing resistance to the repression of labor under "free market" policies that have freed prices but have kept wages low.

After five years of wrestling with severe inflation inherited from the Allende regime, the economic team headed by the minister of finance, Sergio de Castro, brought it down to 30 percent last year. Meanwhile, a big increase in exports raised reserves to more than $2 billion.

Foreign bankers who have lent billions of dollars to Chile praise the government's policy. But 15 percent of the labor force was unemployed at the end of March, and wages for skilled workers are at subsistence levels.

"The name for this is exploitation," said Luis Araneda, secretary of the administrative workers at the paper company, Papeles y Cartones, popularly known as La Papelera. Since March 29, the employees have refused to work overtime, lowering production by 10 percent.

Mr. Araneda and eight other union officials showed payroll lists and paychecks indicating that the average monthly wage was 4,500 pesos, equivalent to $125. That is what Mr. Flores, the union official, makes after 14 years with the company. But because of advances he owes the company 9,700 pesos and his take-home pay is reduced by repayments.

Benevolent Reputation

La Papelera was long considered a model, somewhat paternalistic, private company. It gave its workers housing and maternity allowances beyond the requirements of the social security laws. During the Marxist-oriented government of Mr. Allende, the workers here resisted official plans for state expropriation, and bought shares in the company.

But after the overthrow and death of Mr. Allende, the company reduced the labor force from 2,000 at the big plant here to 1,400. A housing allowance, which permitted many workers to buy small houses and apartments, now has been reduced to a tenth of its former value.

During the 16 years that Luis Arenas Lobos has worked at La Papelera, his wife has had three children. He said that the maternity allowance, which used to cover the full cost of clinic, doctor and layette, is now less than $80. The cost of having a baby is about $500.

"This company had a humanistic policy, and now it's all efficiency," said Guillermo Mora Villablanca, president of the administrative workers. "But with fewer workers and more productivity, we don't get a fair share in our wages."

Doubts on Elections

The union leaders here were elected on Oct. 31 in the first union vote for officials since 1973. The elections were called on three days' notice, with no assemblies permitted to select candidates.

These methods raised skepticism over how representative of the rank and file these so-called "apolitical" labor delegates actually are.

The group at the union hall here on Concha y Toro Avenue emphasized their commitment to the workers' interests. "We are not interested in political parties, and we think our labor movement should follow the example of the AFL-CIO, with no ties to any political party," Mr. Mora Villablanca said.

But at La Papelera the pressure from the rank and file for better wages makes the leadership confront management, regardless of political issues. Just before May Day, the international day of labor, there were new announcements by private and state companies of operations being closed down and of dismissals.

U.S.-China Talks Start on Trade

PEKING, May 6 (AP) — U.S. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps arrived in China yesterday and said she hopes to sign a trade agreement giving China preferential treatment by the United States.

The secretary and her group were met at the airport by Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang.

Mrs. Kreps will be in China for 11 days of trade negotiations, maritime and aviation discussions and the signing of science and technology agreements.

Moscow Reduces Radiation Aimed At U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW, May 6 (AP) — Microwave radiation beamed at the U.S. Embassy here has been reduced to an extraordinarily low level, authoritative sources said.

They said recent electronic checks showed that a Soviet transmitter south of the embassy was operating less than 10 hours a week. That compares with 40 hours a week when that site was running in tandem with a transmitter in a 10-story building across from the embassy. The latter site was destroyed by a fire in January and has not been reactivated.

The embassy's upper floors, where offices are located, have metal screens designed to thwart the microwave device.

The reduction in transmission was seen by some as a step to improve the atmosphere between Russia and the United States before their upcoming summit to sign a new strategic arms limitation agreement.

Although the purpose of the beams has never been disclosed, U.S. officials have theorized that they could be intended to jam electronic intelligence-gathering equipment or to trigger Soviet surveillance devices planted within the embassy.

Amid Economic Difficulties

Tanzania Seen Improving Ties to U.S.

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Strapped for money after the war in Uganda and encouraged by recent signals from Washington, Tanzania is looking increasingly westward, most diplomats here believe.

Under an agreement signed in January, U.S. Peace Corps volunteers are returning to Tanzania after an absence of ten years. Their return, in itself a small but noteworthy advance in U.S.-Tanzanian relations, is seen here as one of several signs that President Julius Nyerere, a Socialist with friends in Moscow and Peking, is taking a new look at Western finance and expertise.

Nyerere Heartened

When the agreement to reinstitute the Peace Corps program here was signed in January by Ambassador James Spain and Tanzania's manpower minister, Abel Mwanga, Mr. Mwanga praised volunteer assistance and noted that the first volunteers to arrive after independence in 1962 had been members of the U.S. Peace Corps. The program ended in 1969 amid accusations that the volunteers were CIA spies or otherwise not ideologically suited for Tanzania.

Mr. Nyerere, who made a state visit to Washington in 1977, has supported British-U.S. and Western peace plans for Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa) and has been heartened by statements by U.S. officials on the Tanzania-Uganda war that resulted in the overthrow of Ugandan President Idi Amin.

When Marshal Amin attacked Tanzania in October, the United States was one of the first countries to condemn the invasion. Mr. Nyerere's friends in the Organization of African Unity and in the Soviet Union and China kept silent.

In February Mr. Nyerere retaliated against Marshal Amin by sending his own troops across the border. The war, which Mr. Nyerere says cost his treasury $1 million a day, has put a heavy strain on Tanzania's fragile economy. Western diplomats said that Tanzania met costs by transferring funds from various ministries to the Defense Ministry, curtailing some development projects and freezing hiring and travel in the civil service.

Western economists say that the war has undoubtedly set back Tanzania's timetable for economic development. Tanzania, whose international credit rating is one of the best in Africa, gets between $300 million and $500 million in loans and grants a year. Most of it comes from the West. The U.S. aid program to Tanzania runs at about $25 million a year.

© Los Angeles Times

AP

Elisabeth Van Dyck

Terror Suspect Killed by Police In Nuremburg

NUREMBERG, May 6 (AP) — Police fatally shot one of the West Germany's most wanted terrorist suspects Friday night near her apartment, which had been a hideout for Baader-Meinhof gang members, officials said.

Elisabeth Van Dyck, 28, was shot after she pulled a large calibre pistol on officers attempting to arrest her, the police said. She died about an hour later in a hospital.

Miss Van Dyck was one of an original list of 20 young men and women hunted throughout Europe in connection with the 1977 kidnap-slaying of industrialist Hans-Martin Schleyer and other terrorist attacks.

Police said that fingerprints found in the apartment indicated that it had been used recently by some of the country's leading fugitives, including Christian Klar, Adelheid Schulz and Rolf Heissler.

The search for the gang members, which has extended throughout Europe and even to Palestinian groups in the Middle East, focused on Nuremberg following a bank robbery last month that officers suspected was the work of terrorists.

Iraq Aide Satisfied With Talks in France

PARIS, May 6 (AP) — The defense minister of Iraq, Gen. Adnan Khayrallah, conferred here Friday with Prime Minister Raymond Barre of France.

He said that he was very satisfied with the talks. Gen. Khayrallah said that he did not offer Iraqi financial participation in developing the Mirage-2000, France's most advanced warplane, but he said: "We very much want to buy this fine craft."

Berlin Woman Held In Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, May 6 (Reuters) — Czechoslovak police have arrested a West Berlin woman accused of working for an organization engaged in smuggling people to the West, it was reported last week.

The news agency CTK named her as Luise Packheiser, 32, and said that she had committed "grave criminal acts" on Czechoslovak territory. A spokesman for the West German Embassy said that the arrest took place about two months ago.

Emigration of Soviet Jews On Upswing, Envoy Says

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, May 6 (NYT) — The rate at which Soviet Jews are being allowed to emigrate continued to increase last month as about 5,000 left for the main transit point in Vienna, according to a senior Western envoy.

The increase continues an upward trend that appears to reflect sharp rises in applications for exit permission as well as Soviet efforts to win most-favored-nation trade status with the United States, and to create a favorable atmosphere for a summit meeting between President Carter and the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev.

The March figure was 4,418, the highest monthly total since 4,408 Jews were allowed to leave in October, 1973, according to the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, a private organization.

The envoy who made the April figures public declined to be more specific than "about 5,000." On the basis of the first four months of 1979, during which approximately 17,000 Jews have emigrated, some diplomats are projecting a total of more than 50,000 for the year.

However, the most active leaders of the emigration movement have not been released, and some of them are in prison or Siberian exile. Anatoli Shcharansky, sentenced last July to 13 years for treason, remains in the Chistopol Prison; Vladimir Slepak, sentenced to five years in exile for hanging a banner from his apartment window pleading to go to Israel, lives in a remote village in the Chita area, near the Chinese border, and Alexander Lerner and Naum Meiman, mathematicians, remain in Moscow without exit visas.

Soviet authorities are said to have rejected U.S. efforts to have Mr. Shcharansky and Yuri Orlov, a Soviet rights activist also imprisoned, included in the exchange a week ago in which five prisoners were flown to New York and two Soviet spies to Moscow. A Western source here said that there was no sign that Mr. Shcharansky would be freed soon.

Obituaries

Maurice Fremont-Smith, Introduced Cancer Test

MELROSE, Mass., May 6 (AP) — Dr. Maurice Fremont-Smith, 88, who popularized the pap smear for the detection of cervical cancer, died here Friday.

A specialist in internal medicine, Dr. Fremont-Smith was credited with introducing to the medical world Dr. George Papanicolaou's method of detecting early vaginal cancer.

His articles proving the validity of the test, published in medical journals beginning in 1943, were greeted with skepticism. But pap smears now are widely used and are believed to have cut considerably the death rate from cervical cancer.

Dr. Fremont-Smith retired from active medical practice in 1967. He had been a senior medical consultant at Massachusetts General Hospital and had served on the faculties of the medical schools at Harvard and Boston University.

Erin O'Brien-Moore

LOS ANGELES, May 6 (UPI) — Erin O'Brien-Moore, 77, a former Broadway and Hollywood actress whose film career was cut short by an accident in which she was badly burned, died of cancer Thursday.

Miss O'Brien-Moore starred in the Broadway play "Street Scene" in 1928 and appeared on Broadway in "My Country," "Tortilla Flat" and "Men Must Fight" before working in Hollywood.

During a theater party in the 1940s in New York, her dress caught fire and she was badly scarred. She underwent several plastic surgery operations and performed in radio programs.

She appeared in feature films in the 1950s and the 1960s and in the television series "Peyton Place."

Hilda Heinemann

ESSEN, West Germany, May 6 (AP) — Hilda Heinemann, 82, the widow of former West German President Gustav Heinemann, died here Friday. Her physician said that she had cancer.

Mrs. Heinemann was born in Switzerland and met her husband while studying history and theology in Germany. They were married in 1926. She was active in a number of social programs, including the Hilda Heinemann Institute for the mentally ill.

Her husband, who was president from 1969 to 1974, died in 1976.

German A. Kashoyan

MOSCOW, May 6 (AP) — German A. Kashoyan, the deputy chief editor of Novoye Vremya (New Times) magazine and a prominent Soviet journalist, died Friday, Izvestia reported. The obituary gave no details.

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In Wake of U.S. Accident

Experts on Nuclear Crises To Meet Secretly in Vienna

By Milton R. Benjamin

VIENNA, May 6 (WP) — Experts from 10 countries are expected to hold a secret meeting here later this month to find ways of dealing with a nuclear crisis like the Three Mile Island accident in the United States, it has been learned.

One proposal to be discussed is the creation of a global roster of experts who could be dispatched rapidly as part of an International Atomic Energy Agency crisis team to accidents at nuclear power stations.

The decision to call a two-day meeting to plan ways of significantly expanding the IAEA's nuclear safety role came after officials here concluded that only a handful of countries have the capacity to deal with a crisis on the scale of Three Mile Island.

"Not many countries have the resources the United States was able to immediately put up to eliminate the consequences of such an accident," Dr. Sigvard Eklund, the agency's director-general, said Friday. He declined to disclose details of the meeting.

Currently, he conceded, the agency has "only a very tiny system" for offering assistance to a country attempting to deal with a nuclear accident.

"We have a few staff members on call to assist and a minor amount of instruments and equipment," Dr. Eklund said. "But these would not be of any significance in a major accident like the one in Harrisburg. I think some kind of new system should be set up."

The proposal for a crisis team is expected to be at the top of the meeting's agenda. While neither the date of the meeting nor the names of the participants have been disclosed, sources said that the U.S. representative will by Floyd Culler, head of the Electric Power Research Institute in Palo Alto, Calif.

The purpose of keeping the meeting secret is to limit publicity on the sensitive topic.

The concept being discussed for dealing with major crises, according to Morris Rosen, the IAEA's top safety expert, would be to have staff members and outside experts on call in various countries and ready to respond rapidly to an emergency.

While hundreds of technical experts were brought into Harrisburg from all over the United States, Mr. Rosen said that the IAEA felt "the number of people involved was probably larger than necessary. In a developing country, you might be able to do the job with 50 good people," he said.

But he conceded that even after a crisis plan is worked out, it still will be difficult for the agency to provide fast, effective assistance to countries in the event of nuclear emergencies. "You're talking about long distances, communication problems and language problems," he said. "I think you can get a reasonable system, but it will always be some sort of question mark."

As a result, the experts also would consider safety measures that the agency can take to minimize the chances of future nuclear accidents.

One area expected to receive particular attention is the training of control-room operators for atomic power stations. The level of training given operators around the world varies widely. While international experts generally rate a training of U.S. operators as "good," many suggest that those in British and West German plants are probably more competent. The training of operators in most developing countries, on the other hand, clearly worries nuclear experts.

Dr. Eklund suggested that the IAEA hopes to work toward the establishment of a higher "common denominator" for nuclear power plant operators. Mr. Rosen said that "the entire concept of operator training is going to change."

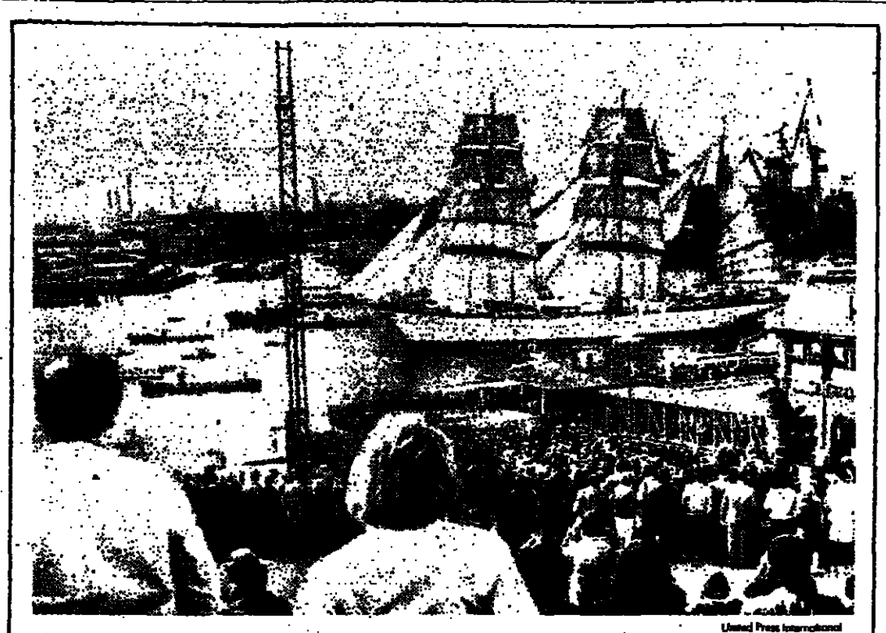
He suggested that every nuclear power plant should have a reactor simulator "so the operators can constantly be trained." There are only a handful of simulators in operation in the United States, and some countries with nuclear power plants do not have any.

Mr. Rosen also suggested that control-room operations should be less automated, so that operators are constantly kept on their toes. "If you sit and do nothing, it's dull," he commented. "I think the lesson is that they've got to be thinking. There have been suggestions that they go through required checklists several times a shift, taking data physically by pencil and paper instead of reading it from a computer."

Dr. Eklund expressed optimism that as a result of both actions by individual countries and by the agency, nuclear plants will operate more safely than they have before. "I am sure reactors in the future will operate on a safer basis than before Harrisburg," he said.

Mr. Rosen suggested, however, that the ultimate lesson of Harrisburg is that organizations like the IAEA must plan for accidents that had largely been regarded as unthinkable.

"The fable that accidents can be prevented in nuclear power plants has now disappeared," Mr. Rosen said.



United Press International

HAIL TO HAMBURG HARBOR — About 100,000 people watch the training ship Gorch Fork sail into Hamburg Harbor during a celebration of the 790th anniversary of the harbor.

To Assess Core Damage

1-Year Wait Seen to Enter Nuclear Plant

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 6 (WP) — It will be at least a year before workers can enter the containment building at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant to inspect the damage done to the uranium core by the March 28 accident, federal officials have been told.

The one-year estimate has been made to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Presidential Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island by the executives of the General Public Utilities Corp., which owns the Metropolitan Edison Co., the operator of the plant.

The reopening of the containment building will not mean that a cleanup of the contamination inside can begin. Sources at the nuclear commission said that all it means is that an inspection can be made to assess how much radiation there is and where it is. "When we assess radiation damage," a source said, "then we can assess the damage that's been done to the core inside the reactor vessel."

Fuel Pellets

Assessing the damage has a lot to do with the estimates of cleanup costs, which range from $140 million to $250 million and higher. General Public Utilities has told the nuclear commission that it will take at least two to three years to clean the containment and remove the heavily damaged core and reactor vessel.

The nuclear commission believes that 30 percent of the metal that held the 36,000 uranium fuel rods in place in the reactor has been eaten away by heat and oxidation. As many as one-third of the uranium oxide fuel pellets that were inside the rods have been displaced; some have been dislodged from the rods and are on the floor of the reactor vessel.

"We don't believe there's any danger in their reheating," a nuclear commission source said. "We don't think there are enough of them on the floor to start any kind of chain reaction."

The water being circulated through the core to keep it cool is treated with boron salts to absorb whatever neutrons are coming off the uranium fuel bundles so that a chain reaction does not begin again.

At least one of the fuel assemblies holding 220 of the rods was so badly damaged by the accident that cooling water cannot circulate freely around it. This has created a hot spot of 320 degrees Fahrenheit in the core that will probably get no cooler in the near future.

Outside the reactor vessel, in the concrete containment, so many radioactive fission products have escaped as gas and dissolved in wastewater that there are as much as 20,000 to 30,000 "rads" of measurable radiation in the containment.

Sources said that radioactive debris is everywhere in the containment — on the walls, in the dome, on pumps, valves and pipes. Most of it is radioactive iodine, which has a half-life of eight days. Some is cesium-137, whose half-life of 29 years means that it will be dangerously radioactive for at least that long.

Lawyer to Head U.S. Search for Nazi Criminals

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP) — Walter Rockler, a Washington lawyer and a prosecutor in the Nuremberg trials after World War II, today was named to head an expanded effort to catch and deport Nazi war criminals.

Mr. Rockler will be in charge of a staff of 37 that could be expanded to 50 next year.

Philip Haymann, assistant attorney general and head of the criminal division of the Justice Department, said that the office headed by Mr. Rockler will coordinate the government's efforts to strip Nazi war criminals of their U.S. citizenship.

Criticize White House Policy

Many Vietnam Veterans Feel Neglected

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON (WP) — A spate of recent books and movies tells one part of their story, but for thousands of former soldiers Vietnam is still the war that stays in the closet.

Many of the 9-million Vietnam-era veterans see themselves as scorned strangers in their own land, targets of lingering resentment over a war that pleased no one.

They also see themselves abandoned by the Carter administration, which 25 months ago held out hope and promise of reconciliation and special help for a special kind of veteran.

White House and congressional statistics paint a picture of a Vietnam-era veteran doing well in the job market and getting better medical and educational benefits than World War II and Korean War vets. But the story has another side, a side of intangibles of the spirit.

"Their perception is that they are rejected by society or, at best, treated apathetically. The combat veteran feels he was exploited. He feels alienated and 'used' by the society that sent him to war," said Dr. John Wilson, professor of psychology at Cleveland State University.

Those feelings are heightened by political wrangling at various levels of government. Some examples:

- The White House has no full-time staff assistant assigned to veterans' matters. Veterans complain that the president has not taken the lead in hiring Vietnam vets or in arguing their case.
- A Department of Labor program to provide special employment help to Vietnam vets became entangled in politics and personality clashes, which left it without a director for seven months until President Carter picked one last month.
- House and Senate veterans' affairs committees have been deadlocked over health-benefits programs tailored for the Vietnam vet and Senate conservatives have succeeded in cutte conservatives have succeeded in cutting back proposed spending levels.

Rep. David Bonior, D-Mich., chairman of a congressional caucus of 19 Vietnam-eogress miss the point.

"One of the problems is that Vietnam vets have a low priority with the administration, a low priority with the traditional veterans' organizations, and there is only one Vietnam veteran on either House or Senate veterans' committees," he said.

An insider's view is provided by veteran Roland Mora, who quit the Labor Department last summer, bitter about his experience as the presidentially appointed chief of veterans' employment problems.

In 1977, the new Carter administration put Mr. Mora in charge of finding jobs for unemployed Vietnam vets. A year later, frustrated by bureaucratic battles, disillusioned by lack of progress and funding cuts and under pressure from his superiors, he quit.

Also gone now from the department are the four Vietnam veterans Mr. Mora put on his staff to assist and advise on the job programs. The last to go was David Christian, one of the country's most-decorated vets.

Mr. Christian's controversial departure — actually, the department refused to make his job permanent — was the last straw for Mr. Mora.

"I said I would be quiet if they would not go after the people who had been loyal to me," Mr. Mora said. "But promises have been violated . . . It is clear that Dave's strong advocacy for veterans was bringing visibility on the department and demands on programs that the department had not been able to implement."

He added, "The Christian case is only symbolic of what is happening generally to Vietnam-era veterans."

The Bonior caucus is introducing a package of legislation providing extended education benefits, job incentives and medical-psychological, alcohol and drug-abuse assistance.

"We do not have a psychological-adjustment program for Vietnam veterans," Rep. Bonior said. "The traditional groups haven't demanded it and a lot of the senior committee members are very sensitive to our criticisms. We are raising questions that they do not want to face."

Robert Muller, 33, a disabled Marine vet, is executive director of the Council of Vietnam Veterans, a small group that lobbies for improved benefits and works closely with Rep. Bonior's caucus.

His group is changing its name to Vietnam Veterans of America, with the aim of working as much for improved benefits as for directing a change in the country's attitude toward the Vietnam military generation.

"Every time I go to a meeting, people ask me, 'What do you guys want?' They do not understand that we are not a bunch of 'give-me's' and that we are not looking for the buck. We want people to understand that these veterans are a resource to society, not a burden," Mr. Muller said.

"The feelings that have kept the Vietnam issue in the closet for so long have begun to dissipate," he continued. "I think the nation is ready to start to come to terms with what that war meant to us. And I don't know if the remedy really is in Congress. That's why I am upset with Jimmy Carter."

U.S. Ex-Aide Denounces Nuclear Power Industry

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, May 6 — A former government nuclear safety engineer today told the largest gathering of U.S. anti-nuclear power demonstrators that electrical companies are lying to the public when they say that nuclear power is safe.

About three dozen other speakers and entertainers, including consumer advocate Ralph Nader, California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. and actress Jane Fonda were scheduled to speak during the daylong protest.

"I have spent 20 years of my life working to make nuclear power safe," said Robert Pollard, who resigned from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff in 1976.

"Because I worked inside the nuclear industry . . . I know that you are being lied to when you are told that safety requirements are met, when you are told that nuclear plant accidents are highly unlikely and when you are told that there is a safe method of storing nuclear waste," he said.

Police estimated the crowd at 31,000, believed to be the largest gathering of anti-nuclear power protesters in the United States. It was sponsored by the May 6 Coalition, which developed from meetings held shortly after the March 28 accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, Pa.

Chanting "No more Harrisburgs" and "Shut them down" and carrying banners and signs, the crowd assembled near the White House and marched down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol. The march was led by about 1,500 persons from the Harrisburg area, some of them wearing gray T-shirts saying, "I Survived Three Mile Island."

The atmosphere was somewhat festive, with people selling food, buttons and T-shirts that said "No More Nukes." Part of the proceeds went to defray the cost of the march.

Coordinator Tim Massad said that the march was called "to demonstrate the mounting opposition to nuclear power in its present form" and to tell President Carter that he had "abrogated his campaign promises to use nuclear power as the power of last resort."

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Over-Counter Market

(Continued from Page 7)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BBDO 2.80	278	33¾	33½	33½	— ¼
BXDv	291	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
BairdW .08e	252	14	13	13	—1
BairdCp s	466	9	8⅝	8⅝	
BakerBr .24	127	7¼	7	7	— ¼
BakerFe 1.60a	18	41½	40	40	—1½
BaldwLy .70	x183	27⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—2⅛
Bncohio 1.40b	168	21¼	21	21	
Bncokia 1.04	75	15	14½	14¾	+ ¼
BncshNJ 2.20	36	22½	21	21	—1½
BancWst 1.40a	111	31	30	30	—1
BangHE 1.52	61	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ½
BkBidE 1.02	26	12¾	12½	12¾	
BkComp h	61	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
BkDelw 2.32	14	25	25	25	
BkamRt .95e	715	14½	14¼	14¼	
BkSecLf .40	x122	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
BkTrSC 1.20b	34	19¼	19	19	
BantaG .70	222	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
BarbrGr .80	172	19¾	19	19¼	+ ¼
Barden 1	92	17½	16¼	16¾	+ ½
BarnlBk .88	353	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ½
BarrisC .15	x133	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
Basco	51	11¼	9⅝	9⅝	—1½
BsRNY	577	2 1-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	—⅛
BassFin	17	13¼	13¼	13¼	
BasstFr .80a	236	16	16	16	
BayBks 2.30	113	33	32¾	33	+ ¼
BaylsMk .60	45	10	9½	9½	— ½
BaylyCo .20	67	13½	13	13	— ½
BearCrk .24	28	8¼	8	8	— ¼
BeardOil .06	143	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ½
BeetBlsn	348	6	5	5¼	+ ¼
Beehvint	215	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Beeline .80	1	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Bekins .30	1774	7¾	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Belknap 1	31	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
BenfNat	228	13½	12	13½	+1
BentlyL	595	11½	10¼	11¼	+ ½
Berkley .20	245	14	12¼	12¼	—1¾
BetzLab .84	824	31	30½	30⅝	— ¼
BevMgt .40	149	17	16	16	—1
BibbCo .30e	56	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
BigDrm .44b	40	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Billings	12	8½	8½	8½	
BillyKid	41	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Bio-Gas	10912	⅜	½	½	—3-32
BioMed	777	2½	1⅝	1⅝	— ½
BioRadL	64	17	16	17	+1
BirdSon 1.60	131	22½	21½	21½	—1
Bitco 1.60	40	23¼	23	23	— ½
BlkHillP 1.68	93	24⅜	24½	24¾	+ ¼
BlackDr .80	61	12¼	11½	12¼	
BlueChip .24	61	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ½
BlufdSo 1.20	12	20	20	20	
BlueOG	155	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Blyvoor .69e	2545	5¼	4 13-16	5¼	+7-16
BoatBs 2	52	25½	25½	25½	
BobEvn .36	116	22½	21	21	—1½
Bohemia .80a	463	25¾	24½	25½	+1
BokmRs h	54	20	18	19½	+1½
Bonanza	796	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
BootheF .50e	94	18	17½	17½	— ½
BostonB 1.28	54	16½	16	16	— ½
Bralorn .10e	125	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+1
BrassCft .48	153	16¼	16	16	
Brenco 1.20	144	35¾	33⅜	34	—1¾
BristPd	15	10	9½	9½	— ½
BroadFn .44	150	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
BrockEx	428	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
BrokHill .31r	37	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
BrooksF .32	3606	23¾	19	20	—3¾
BrookS 1.40	76	33	33	33	
BrkwdHS .08e	122	12¼	12	12	
BrwTom	3893	24⅜	21⅞	23¼	+1½
Brunos .30	145	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
Buckbee .20e	455	6	5¾	6	
BckeySL .60b	91	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Buckeye	983	19½	17½	19⅛	+1⅝
Buffels 1.84e	931	14	12⅞	14	+1
BidInv	85	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Bunnatn	287	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Burmh	2685	2 11-16	2⅜	2 11-16	+ ¼
BurnupS .14e	5724	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
BurlH	329	1⅜	1 5-16	1⅜	+1-16
BMA 1	52	28⅜	28½	28½	— ⅛
ButlerMf 1.10	145	28	28	28	
CBTCp 2	45	24¼	24	24¼	
CFSCnt .30	367	11½	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
CICFin .50	10	9	9	9	
CPTCp	309	18¾	18¼	18¾	
CoesrNJ	1061	39	33	33	—6¾
CoesNJ wt	531	34	28¼	28¼	—5½
CoesNJ un	151	111	94	94	—17
Cofeters .50	103	22¼	20½	22	+1½
ColFtBk 1.08	66	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ½
ColMicr	330	17½	16	17¼	+ ¾
ColWtSv 3	29	32	31½	32	+ ½
CallonPet	237	5⅞	5⅝	5½	— ⅜
ColnyFd .20	2	11½	11	11	— ½
CambMe	109	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cammnlr .52	208	53	49½	51½	+1½
Canon .78e	63	64⅞	62⅞	63⅞	—1¼
CapEngy	1481	3⅞	2¾	3⅛	+ ¼
CapSwC	38	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Carbolm .52	149	19	18¼	19	+ ½
Carolin	1214	5 15-16	5 5-16	5 15-16	+7-16
Cascade .80a	18	31¼	29¾	31¼	+1½
CavnghC	6509	11⅛	10	10⅝	+ ½
CedarPt 1.10b	100	32	31¾	32	
CelinaFn .36	1650	11⅝	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅜
Cencor	488	7½	6	7¼	+1¼
Cencor pf.40	11	3	3	3	
CenBcp 1.75b	28	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
CnBshSo .80	66	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
CnBkSy .40b	69	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
CnJerBk .70a	14	9¾	9¾	9¾	
CenMtgRt	209	8	7⅞	7⅞	
CenNtSn .24	1273	4	3 13-16	3 13-16	—1-16
CnPenNt 1.08	95	11½	11¼	11¼	
CnVtPS 1.64	89	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
Centran 2.16	173	26	25½	25½	— ½
CentyBk .44b	1457	11⅛	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅜
Centy21	683	20¼	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅝
ChamMf .84	106	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
ChmpPrt .16	168	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
CharRiv .34	9	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
ChrmSh .12	524	9¼	9	9	— ¼
ChartHo .90b	668	15	13¾	14¾	+1
ChathMf .80a	85	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
Chattm .36	83	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
ChmLwn .35e	164	31	29	31	+2
ChmNucl .05r	502	20½	19	19	—1½
Chemed 1.80	52	32	31¼	32	+ ½
ChmLea 1.20	51	24¾	24	24	— ¾
Chmecr .24	141	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
CherryEl .08e	89	9¾	9¾	9¾	
ChlNwTr	27	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
ChildWld	254	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
Chomer	90	36½	34	34½	—2
Chubb 2.20	2267	39½	38⅜	39¼	+ ½
ChrDwl 1.40	9	31½	31½	31½	
Chyron	265	2⅜	1⅞	2¼	+ ½
Cindys	218	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ¼
CinnFin 1.28b	83	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
Circinc 1.34e	96	12¾	12¾	12¾	
CtzSoCp 1.04b	42	16¼	16	16¼	
CitzSoGa	881	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
CitzFSL .72	238	30	26½	29	—1
CitzFid 1.40	73	22¾	22¾	22¾	
CitzUtA s	99	38	37¼	37½	— ½
CitzUtB 2.56	79	33½	32¾	33½	
CtyNtCp .80	70	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
CtytrBcp .80	9	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
ClarkJL 1.10	61	28½	28	28	— ½
ClasfdFn .10e	84	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Clevtrt 2.20	304	35¼	35	35	— ¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ClevtRt .10e	573	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
ClinicScl	71	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
ClowCp .40	125	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
CobeLab	169	27⅜	26½	26½	—1¼
CocaCol .60	101	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ½
CocaMia .60	44	14	14	14	
Coherent	920	26	24	24	— ¾
ColeCP .02e	214	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅜
CollegeU .19e	6	34	33	33	—1
ColnBcp 1.80	74	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
ColGE pf1.80	0	14¼	14¼	14¼	
ColLfAc .60	214	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
ColrTile	1057	25¾	25	25¼	— ½
ColNBsh 1	269	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ¼
ColuNat .12	187	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
ColuMill .24	55	5½	5½	5½	
Combins 1.20	1067	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ½
ComcstA .12	87	20½	19¼	19½	—1¼
Comdisc .20	771	20	18	19½	+ ¾
ComBsh 1.44	43	24½	24½	24½	
ComCIH .88	450	24¾	24¾	24¾	
ComSwt	726	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
CmlShr .50	62	24	23½	23½	— ½
CmwBks 1b	137	15½	15½	15½	
CwlNRs 1.76	2	22¼	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
CmwTel 2.60	x48	40	39½	39½	— ½
Comnind .44	10	21½	21	21	— ½
CmpctVS	649	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
CpctVS wt	603	3⅜	2⅞	3½	+ ¼
CpctVS un	161	11½	10	11¼	+ ¾
CompCr .16b	181	15⅝	15⅜	15½	— ¼
Compus	60	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
CmplAut .20	680	18¾	17¾	18	— ½
Compsv	507	14¾	12	12¾	+ ½
CmpCm	1799	8¼	7½	7¾	— ¼
CmptCon	85	11½	10¾	11½	+ ¾
CompHorz	25	6	6	6	
CmpMicr .06	500	10	8	9¾	+1⅜
CmptNet	480	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ¼
CmptPd s	177	8⅝	8½	8½	
CmptTrn	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Comshre	396	26	25⅜	25¾	
Comtech	413	11½	11	11¼	+ ¼
Comten	339	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
Conair	262	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Concept .060	x85	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
ConnEnr 2.40	42	25	24⅞	25	
ConnGn 1.32	2347	36¾	35¼	35⅝	—1⅜
CnsCapR 2.05e	106	29	28	28	—1
ConFibr	1324	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+ ⅜
ConPap 3	185	59½	58½	59¼	— ¼
ConsDst .61e	47	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅞
Context	3847	9¼	6	8	+2
CntALf 1.22	95	34	33	33¾	+1¼
CtlBNor 1.84b	56	25¾	25½	25½	
ContCnect .58	467	39½	30½	37	+6
CntInfS .38r	39	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
CntCurv	413	19	17⅝	18⅝	+ ¾
CtrlLasr	88	15	13½	13½	—1¾
Conwed 1	95	23½	22¾	23¼	+ ½
Coors B.25	1421	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
Cordis	600	28¼	27½	27½	— ¼
Courier .48	153	10	10	10	
CousnPr	528	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
CovingB	2296	8	7¼	7¼	— ⅝
CradTer .66	49	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Crawfd .50	x83	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼
CrayRes	973	31	27½	27½	—3¼
CredoPt	17147	¼	7-32	¼	+1-32
Crltins .80	30	21¼	19	21¼	+2¼
Cronus	322	9⅞	9½	9½	— ½
CrosTre .60	545	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
CrumpE .24	112	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
CullenFr 1	84	24¼	23¼	24¼	+1
Cullinan	388	23½	21¼	21¼	—2¼
Cullum 1	101	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ¼
Cycltron	88	15	14½	14½	—1
DSICp	179	6¼	6	6	
DankrLb	110	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
DanlyM 1.60	90	21	20½	20½	— ¼
DartDg .13	98	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ½
DataAcc	298	8	7½	8	
DataCrd .14	316	17	15¾	16¼	— ½
DtaDes .32	201	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
DtaDim	438	5¼	4⅛	4⅝	—1⅛
DataRes .22	45	22½	21	21	—1½
Datarm s	34	17½	17	17	
Datascp	132	14¼	13¾	14	
Datum	240	2½	2⅜	2½	
Dauphin 2.20	71	29	29	29	— ½
DaytMal 1a	26	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
DBeer .62e	4632	6 7-16	6 9-32	6⅜	+3-32
DeanFd .80	224	23⅜	23	23	
DecisDat	547	4⅜	4	4	— ⅜
DecisSys	627	9	8⅛	8¼	— ¾
DekibAg .72	880	27⅜	26⅜	26⅝	
Del-Val 1.44	53	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Deltak	212	7	7	7	
DeLuxC 1.20	415	32¾	31½	31¾	—1¼
Denelcor	961	3	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅜
DenlsM 1	526	18¾	17⅜	18¾	+ ¾
DenvRE .80	85	14½	13¾	14½	+ ¾
DepGuar 1.30	41	23¼	23¼	23½	
DetrexC 1.20	14	26	26	26	
DelBkC 1.60	237	25¾	25	25¼	
DiagDat	390	27⅜	26¾	26¾	—1
DiaCrys 1	59	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ½
DibrellB .84	10	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
DiscNY 2.90a	42	36	34½	35½	+ ½
DiscOil	784	1⅞	1 9-16	1 11-16	—3-16
DivEarth 5c	40	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
Dixico .30	62	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
DixnCru 1.20a	39	28	27½	28	
Docutel	870	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅜
DollrGn .28b	182	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
DomBsh .96	x95	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
Donldsn .52	321	21½	21	21¼	
DorchGs	3758	15⅞	14½	15¼	+ ⅜
Dorems .60	x18	8¾	8½	8½	
DoylDB 1.04	99	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
Dranetz .051	59	9⅛	9¼	9½	
DrexlrT	141	10¼	9½	9½	— ¾
DualLite .32	163	16¼	15½	16⅛	+ ⅜
DuckAlc .40	15	11½	11¼	11¼	
Ducomn .40	117	13	13	13	
DunkinD .30	x860	15	14⅝	14⅝	
DurhLfe 1.40	38	51	50¼	50⅜	— ¼
Duriron .60	x690	16½	15¼	15½	—1
DurrFill .26	11	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
DycoPet	104	18	17¼	17¼	+ ½
Dynascn s	236	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
Dynatch	199	17½	15¾	15¾	—1⅜
EHInt	88	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
ERCCp 1.20	1966	50¾	47¾	50	+1½
EarlyCal	196	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
EarthScl	37	2¼	2¼	2¼	
EsDrief 1.10e	1234	11¾	10⅝	11¾	+1⅜
Eastmet 1.20	282	16	15½	15½	— ½
Eatn ptA2.30	x12	38	37	37	—1
EconLab .92	1811	23⅝	22¾	22⅞	— ⅜
ElDorInt	64	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
ElPasEl 1.04	670	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
EleCath	54	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
EleNucl	250	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ¾
ElecsnGp	56	5⅛	4½	4½	— ⅜
ElizWW 1.64	21	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
Elsinor h	2996	16	14⅝	14⅞	—1
Emhrt wt	44	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ¼
Emons .16	171	20¾	19¼	19½	—1¼
Emons pf1.19	139	16½	15½	15½	—1¼
EmpFlr .50	4	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
EmpNBk	53	15¼	15¼	15¼	
EmpBnf 1e	x224	19¼	19	19	— ¼
EmplCas 1.20b	11	30½	29½	30½	+1
EnrDev	1804	22	19	19	—1¼
EnrMin	1451	12¼	11	11⅛	—1
EnRsv	4020	4 15-16	4⅝	4⅝	—5-16
EnrVent	156	13½	13	13¼	
Engraph .28	32	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Envrdn h	196	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
Espco	70	8½	8	8	— ½
EqtBcp .68b	105	16½	15¼	16½	+1¼
Eqtlwa 1.20	49	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
EqutSL 1	311	25¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅞
EqtOil .70	309	23	21	22	+ ¾
EthanAl .80	977	36¼	30½	30½	—6
EvSuth	60	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
ExcelEn	270	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞	—1-16
ExchBcp .60	13	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
ExecHs	1079	6¾	6	6⅝	+ ⅜
FairLne .24	216	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
FairfLd .16	109	11	10½	11	+ ½
FalcMn	119	52¼	48	51	+2
Falstaff	372	1⅜	1 11-16	1¾	+1-16
Farinon .88	655	13	12¼	12¼	— ¾
FarmFd s	300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
FarmBr .60	161	18¾	18¼	18¼	
FarmGp .84	2318	24⅝	23½	23½	— ⅞
FdScrw .72a	7	15½	15	15	— ½
FedlPP .94e	122	9⅝	9	9	— ⅝
Fidicor	399	12⅝	11¾	12½	+ ⅞
FidVa .20	589	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
FidUnLf 1.40	483	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅞
FlfthTh 2.30	3	38½	38¼	38½	+ ¼
FnSecGp .44	98	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
Finnign	167	18½	18	18½	+ ½
FstMerc 1.60	134	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
FtAlaBk 1.32b	119	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
FtAmBk 1a	30	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
FtAFin .50	153	25¼	23⅜	23⅜	—1½
FtATenn .64	119	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
FtArkBk .50b	31	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
FtArtist	295	5⅝	5	5½	+ ½
FtBnOh 1.64	79	29½	29	29	— ½
FtBnAla .80a	1	14	14	14	
FtBehFla .28e	83	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
FtBkSys 2.04	353	36¼	36	36¼	
FtBkrFl .84a	157	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ½
FtBkSC 1.12	13	18¼	18	18	— ¼
FtBostn .50e	138	20¼	19½	19⅝	—1
FtCapH 1.85	4	33	32½	33	
FtCntRE 1.03e	50	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
FtDenvr	146	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
FtEmpS	308	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
FtExec s	997	7⅜	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
FtExe pf.50	757	15½	13	14¾	+1⅞
FtFrwst .25	76	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
FtFinVa .68	10	26	26	26	
FtFlaBks .36	122	5¾	5¾	5¾	
FtHawal 2	38	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
FtJerNt 1.20a	17	16¾	16½	16¾	
FtKyNt 1.64	59	31	30¾	31	+ ¼
FtLncFn	176	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
FtMarin .26	145	5¾	5¾	5¾	
FtMdBn 1.40	140	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
FstMtg	3483	1 15-16	1 9-16	1¾	+3-16
FtNBcp 1.04	111	17	17	17	
FtNtNJ 1.60b	18	20¾	20¾	20¾	
FtNtCln 2	21	28¼	28	28	— ¼
FtNHGa .84	312	13¼	13	13¼	
FtNtSup .02e	121	7¼	5⅞	6⅝	— ½
FtNMBk .72	13	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
FtOklBn .30	158	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
FtRBKGa .44	28	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
FtSLAsc .48	38	14	14	14	— ¼
FtSecCp .86	481	19⅝	19¼	19½	— ⅛
FtSecNt .76	7	18½	18½	18½	
FtTenNt .72	345	12½	12⅜	12½	
FtUnBcp 2.20	64	27	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
FtUnCp .92b	35	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
FtUtdBc 1.16	66	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
FtWnFin	375	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
FtWisMt	57	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Frstbncp 1.40b	147	27	26	27	+ ¾
Fisons .27e	62	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
FlagBks .60	546	12	11¾	12	
Flamein	119	16½	15½	15½	—1
Flexstl .68	81	11½	11¼	11½	
Flickor .60	71	13	12¾	13	
FloatPnt	343	14¾	12¾	14½	+1¾
Florafx	358	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
FlaBksh .32	5	11	10½	11	
FlaComl .88	29	12¾	12½	12½	
FlaCypr .20e	291	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
FlaGlf 1.28e	45	13¼	13	13	— ¼
FlaMM .60	175	27	25	25	—2
FlaNFla .52	393	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
Flurocb .16	58	11½	11¼	11½	
FdTown .40	105	52	49½	50	—2
FthillGp .32b	98	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
ForeAm .40	244	12½	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
ForestO .80a	1246	17⅝	16⅜	16⅝	—1
Formlali	55	3	2¾	2¾	
FndrFin	50	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
FrankEl .48	156	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
FrosrMl 1.11e	88	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
FreeSG 3.62a	x1062	22	21¼	21⅝	—1⅝
Fremont .50	1668	16½	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
FreqSrc	506	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
FrostS .84e	x38	1½	1½	1½	
FroznFd .36	91	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
FullPh .30e	70	29¼	28¾	28⅞	— ¾
FullrHB .36	188	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
FultnNt .60	41	12	12	12	
Funtime	73	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
FurrCaf .50b	127	15	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅜
GEICO .32	1523	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
GEICO pf.74	302	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
GRTCp	218	¾	⅝	⅝	
GalaxyO	2347	9⅜	8⅞	9⅝	
Glxy wt	595	3 5-16	3	3 1-16	—3-16
GalvHou .40	330	32⅝	30¼	30¼	—2⅝
GelmScl	178	20⅜	19¾	20	
GnAutm	848	17⅛	16	16⅞	+ ⅜
GAutPts .96	695	37⅜	35½	36⅞	+1
GnBInd .14	44	11½	11½	11½	
GnData	172	18	16¼	16¼	—1½
GnEngy .10	423	13¼	12½	12½	— ⅞
GnHelth .60	362	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
GnHydro	2655	21-32	⅝	⅝	
GnReins 4	161	170	169	169	—1
GnSemic .16	52	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
GnShale 1a	70	20	19	19½	+ ½
GTel 5pf1	35	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
GenesB .80a	18	18¼	18	18¼	
GenRad .12	915	30	27⅞	29½	+2⅛
Geores	485	5¾	3¼	5¼	+1⅝
GeoWash	103	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
GibsnHo .40	28	14⅜	14¼	14½	+ ¼
GilbrtA 1.60	58	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Gilford .34	66	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
Girard 1.84	304	23¾	23	23¼	— ¼
GlobeLf .40	668	23½	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
GoldFld 1.51e	46	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ½
GldStFd .30	51	12½	12½	12½	
GouldsP .80	177	21½	21	21½	+ ½
GovEFn .70	16	12¼	11¾	12	
GvtELf .44	138	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
GovtSL .48	92	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅜
Graco .80	91	18	17½	18	+ ½
Granire .24	307	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
GraScan	238	23½	20½	21	—2½
GtSwtIn	251	2¼	2	2	— ¼
GtJerBn 1b	84	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
GreenM 1.24	88	11⅝	11	11	— ⅝
GrnwdRs	458	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
GreyAdv 1.40a	35	35½	34½	35	— ½
GuarBk s	81	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
GuarFin .60	56	19½	19	19	— ½
GuarNat .50	107	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ¼
GltEngy .20b	362	24½	23½	23½	
HochCh .20	71	14¼	13½	13½	— ¾
HahnEW .40	391	31	29¾	31	+ ½
Hadson	302	11½	10⅞	11	— ¼
HamlEx	325	21	20½	21	+ ¼
HamlPt s	218	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
HamlP pf1.95	86	17¼	16⅝	16¾	— ½
Hamilinv	122	3	3	3	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Hanvins .52	132	26	25⅝	25⅞	
Hardwk	443	15⅜	14½	14½	— ½
Harley .30	6	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
HrpRow .72	99	13	12⅞	12⅞	
HarpGp .30	165	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ¼
HartfNt 1.20	114	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
HrtfSlm 2	80	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ½
Haserm .30	34	8½	8	8	— ½
HawaBn .88	130	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
HawkBn .72	136	12½	12½	12¼	— ¼
HawthF .80	34	18½	18	18	— ½
HazltLb .10e	377	12⅝	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
Hechngr .12r	x76	10⅝	9⅞	10⅜	+ ⅜
HeistCH .12	33	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
HelixTec	54	9¼	9	9	— ¼
Hemotec	131	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
HendrPl un	429	⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16
HenrdF .60a	87	20¾	20¾	20¾	
HerltBn 1.20	132	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
Hexcel .48	252	19	18¾	19	
HiberCp 1	5	20	20	20	
HickFar .44	118	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
HickFrm .10e	111	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
Hlabee .37i	62	11	10½	10½	— ½
HinesLm 2a	14	50½	49½	50	+ ½
Hitachi 1.02e	100	46¼	45	46	+1
HoeCo .04e	148	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
HllwdPk 1a	52	19	18½	18½	— ½
HolmDH 1.40	35	20	19½	20	+ ½
HmeBen .92	14	18¼	18	18	
HmstdF	26	9	9	9	
Homewd		7½	7½	7½	
Honlnd .48	243	19¼	16¾	19	+2¼
HookDrg 1.20	90	15½	14¾	14¾	— ¾
Hoover .92	530	12½	11⅝	11⅝	— ¾
HorizBn 1.20	129	14	13⅝	13⅝	
HospTr 2.12	16	24½	24½	24½	
HughSup .24	88	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
HuntMf .50	48	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ¾
HntaBs 1.76b	111	32½	32½	32½	
Hyattint	66	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Hyster 1.50a	551	38¼	37¼	37⅝	— ⅝
IMSInt .20	1342	22¼	21⅞	22	+ ¼
IdahoFn .88	23	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ½
IdleWld .80	93	18½	17½	17½	—1
Impelt .36	209	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
IndSqS 1.68a	107	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
IndaBsh .60b	62	23	22½	23	+ ½
IndLtAc 1.16	699	19⅛	18⅝	19	
IndnaNt .40	305	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
IdplWat 2.12	x38	21⅜	21	21	— ¼
IndElHr	189	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
IndNucl	724	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
IndValB 2.20	55	24	24	24	
Inforex	351	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Infoinll .16	137	11	10½	10¾	
InfoMag	2729	7½	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
Infofn	173	3⅜	3	3	— ⅜
InstLab .16	360	20½	18½	20¼	
IntegEnt .05e	99	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
IntelCp	2793	48½	43½	47	+3½
IntrcEnr	605	9	7¼	8	+ ¾
Intrcft .50a	17	10½	10½	10½	
IntlcMec	438	10⅛	8⅝	10⅛	+1⅝
Interlnl 1.10	228	20¾	20	20¼	— ½
IntmlGs 1.40	46	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
InBkWsh .36	81	9½	9½	9½	
InBkWsA .36	137	9½	9½	9½	
IntCtrls	197	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
IntDairy	122	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	
IntKingT .06	91	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
IntResh .32	228	15	12½	15	+2½
IntrPip 1.40	x2	16½	15¾	15⅞	— ½
Intersil .24e	1718	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅝
Intexl	511	9⅞	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅜
IwaSoUt 2.28	83	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
IsrlInv 1.10	19	24½	24½	24½	
ItoYokd .27r	0	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
IveyJB .76	104	15¼	14	15	+1
JLGInd .24	42	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	
JamWP h	253	9½	7¼	9¼	+2
JameRiv .40	308	33¼	32¼	32¼	— ¾
Jamsby .50	272	19	17¼	17¼	—1½
JpnAir 1.67e	0	129¼	126½	127½	—3
Jeffersn .26	17	22½	22	22	— ¾
JeffNLf .52	247	33½	32¾	32¾	— ¾
Jenoa .15e	49	8½	8	8¼	— ¼
Jerrico .10	966	18¼	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
Jhlrmck s	78	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Jhlrmk wt	85	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
Josephn .60	106	16	15½	15½	— ½
JoslynM 1.20	96	18	17½	17½	— ¼
Justin .60	195	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
KDICp	98	2 1-16	2	2 1-16	
KMSInd	501	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
KRMPet	967	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
KaisSt pf1.46	25	20	18¾	20	+1
Kalistad	306	4⅞	4½	4½	— ¼
Kalvar	70	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
Kaman .80	59	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
KmpAm .32	131	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
KnCtyLf 2	x11	59½	59¼	59¼	— ¼
KnSNtw .36	1308	19⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
Keba	1740	1 13-16	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
KellySv 1	220	28½	27½	28½	+1
Kemper 1.60	x445	28⅝	26¾	28	
Kenngtn	92	11¼	10½	11	+ ¾
KentMre .88	24	15	14½	14½	— ½
Kenton	143	17¾	16¼	17½	+1¼
KyCenLf .50	71	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Keuffel .80	111	17¼	16½	16½	— ¾
KeyBks 1.20	208	13⅝	13	13	— ¼
KeyPhr .02	104	25	24¼	24¼	— ¼
KeystFd .20	136	16	15¼	15¼	— ¾
Kimbll .68	97	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
KindCre .06	54	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Kingint	926	17¼	13½	14¾	+1¼
KloofG .51e	1209	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
KnapeV 1	42	15	15	15	
KnogoCp	344	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	
Knudsn .60b	197	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
KogerPr 1	41	18	18	18	
KossCp	269	4½	3⅜	4	— ¼
Kratos	73	14½	14	14	
Kroyind	24	32	30½	32	+1½
Krueger .52	122	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Kulicke .25e	362	20⅜	18¾	19⅜	+1
KyotoCe .21r	18	30½	29⅞	30½	— ⅜
LDBCp	280	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
LaZBoy .72	433	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Lacana	114	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅜
LaclSti	50	14¾	14	14	— ⅜
LkwdBk .64b	33	22½	22½	22½	
Lancast .64a	155	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ½
Lanceln 1a	55	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Lanchrt .06e		5½	5½	5½	
LandRes	112	3½	3⅜	3⅛	— ⅜
LndBkFla .40	592	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ¼
LaneCo .92	107	23	22	22¾	+ ¾
Larsen .96	11	16⅜	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
Lawrys .36	154	26	24¼	24½	+ ¼
Lawsor .22	78	22½	22	22½	+ ½
LazarsK .40	122	13¼	12½	13	+ ¼
LeadNat .40	74	19	19	19	
LearPet .10	1997	31⅜	27⅝	30⅝	+3⅞
LeePlat .40	618	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
LeisDyn .20	419	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
LevinCpt .10	44	12¼	11¾	11¾	
LewisP .24	14	12¾	12¾	12¾	
LexRs	437	5-16	5-16	5-16	
LibtyHo .20e	71	4¼	4¼	4¼	
LibBkKy 1.32	3	31	31	31	
LibNI pf2.12	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
LibNtLf 1	779	23¼	22½	22⅞	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
LfinsGa 1.44	225	57½	57½	57½	
Lfinvs .20	572	12½	12	12½	
LtdStor .08	582	8½	8	8¼	+ ¼
LinBcst	213	40¾	39⅜	39⅜	—1
Linc Isl1.88	219	25¼	24¼	24½	— ¾
Linlst pf1.05	11	12¼	12¼	12¼	
LincTT	x258	22½	22	22¼	
Lindbrg .52	x136	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
LionCSt	579	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
LiqdAir 1.40	11	25¼	25	25	— ¼
LiqdTra .52b	20	12	12	12	
LittlArt .44	4	14	14	14	
Lopetra .20e	70	11¼	10½	11	
LongFib 9.20	11	260	250	260	+5
LaOffBx	509	10¼	9¼	9¼	—1
LowesCo .50	833	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
LoylALf .40e	6	18	18	18	
LuriaS	268	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
LyonMH 1	34	17	16	16½	— ½
MTMts 1.40	86	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
MCIC	5480	8 3-16	7 11-16	8 1-16	+⅜
MCI wt	2753	6⅛	5⅞	6 1-16	+7-16
MCI pf2.64	611	47	44⅝	46¼	+1½
MCMCp .16	32	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
MFYInd .20	74	6¼	6¼	6¼	
MGFOil .05r	494	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅜
MSIDat .40b	899	11½	9¾	10⅝	+ ⅜
MTSSy .24	110	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
McDmld .80	114	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ½
MacBloe 1.40	60	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ¼
MadsGE 1.48	194	15½	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
MagmaE	257	5¼	5	5	— ¼
MagmP	1277	15	13⅞	14⅝	— ⅜
Magnet .03r	101	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
MairRt h	388	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Makita .20e	7	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅝
Malikri 1	279	28	27½	28	
MalAsst	2978	24½	23	23	—1
Manitw .52	64	17	16½	16½	— ½
ManMay	548	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
MfBkLA .50b	147	14¾	14	14	— ⅜
MfrsNat 2	34	27⅜	27½	27½	— ¼
MfsData .20	352	25⅝	24	24	— ⅜
Marcus .20b	16	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
MarlnCp 1.52	24	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
MarNut	272	⅜	⅜	⅜	
MarPet 2.40e	9	44½	44	44½	
Marion .20e	1414	17⅛	14⅝	16⅝	+2
MarkPd	651	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	
MarshSu .30	48	6⅞	5⅝	5⅞	— ¼
Marshll 1.54	23	24	23	24	
MrldNat .76	161	16¾	16½	16½	— ½
Mathico .20	49	5½	4⅞	5½	+ ¼
MauiLP .44	61	27	26	26½	— ½
MayPet	1450	10⅝	10	10½	+ ¼
MaynOil	563	7¼	6¼	7	+ ¾
McCorm .44a	410	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
McDowE	214	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
McFarlE	771	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
McQuay .64	210	10½	10	10½	+ ¼
McRaeOil	302	20½	20	20	
MedGen	286	14½	13¼	14½	+1¼
Medford .80	27	29½	27½	29½	+1
MellonN 1.84	868	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
Mentor	135	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅜
MercBcp 2.32	105	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
MercBk 1	87	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Merc pf3	7	36¼	36¼	36¼	
MerBNY 1b	0	41	40½	41	+ ½
Merchin 1	259	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ½
MerchNt 1.20	33	22¾	22¾	22¾	
MerryCo .20r	35	14	13½	13½	— ½
MeyerF .50b	230	29	28	29	+1
MichNtl 1b	246	25½	24½	25½	+1
MicroMk	190	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
Micrdat	976	22	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
Micrdyn .10e	411	14¼	13	14	— ¼
Microl	625	2	1 13-16	1 15-16	
MicroSe	358	7¾	6⅞	7⅜	— ⅜
MidAm .28b	58	6⅛	6	6	
MdldCap	211	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
MidlRes	4207	4 13-16	4 5-16	4⅝	+ ⅛
MidlBks 2.16	119	29⅛	28	28	—1¼
Midnite .34e	78	4¾	4⅛	4⅜	
MidwDis .48	x133	12¼	12	12	— ¼
MidwFld .56	x174	19⅛	18	18	
MillHer .52	519	23	22¼	22¼	— ¼
MillerRt 1.58e	8	15	15	15	
Millpr .20	3353	27¼	26	26¼	—1
MineSaf .80	4	53	52	52	—1
MnrRs .10e	877	3 7-32	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
MinrEng	258	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
MiniCpt	133	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
MinnFab .10e	135	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Minnetnk	416	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
MissVlG 1.28	35	14	14	14	
MrSteak .08	231	6¼	6	6	— ¼
Mitsul .60e	114	29½	28½	29⅛	+ ⅜
ModM wt	115	11	10⅜	11	+ ¼
ModuCpt	1272	16	14½	14½	—1½
Molex .09	146	33½	32½	32½	— ½
MonCap 1.14	797	21¼	20½	20½	— ⅜
MontCol .12e	227	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
ManuE	276	2⅝	2½	2 9-16	—1-16
MonuCp .92	x901	30½	28	29½	—1
MonPr un1.10e	55	63½	63½	63½	
MooreCp 1.44	510	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
MoorePd .72	246	20	17½	18½	+1
MorFlo .01	95	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
Moraga	211	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅜
MoranB .12b	689	18	15¾	16⅝	—1⅜
Morsnin .28b	1135	14¼	12⅝	13	— ⅜
Mosinee .24	153	7½	7½	7½	
Mostek	6611	28½	25½	25⅝	—2¼
MotchM .50e	20	15½	15½	15½	
MotClub .10	749	6⅜	4⅞	5⅝	+1
MtnBks 1.12	49	26	25	26	+1
MtnHigh	700	⅜	⅜	⅜	
MtnStRs	2008	7-16	⅜	7-16	+1-16
Moxie .10	624	4⅜	3¼	4¼	+1
Multim .64	120	25¾	24½	25¾	+1¼
Myersin .36	33	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
MylanLb	70	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ½
NCNB .60	1934	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
NNCp 2	135	28½	28	28	— ½
NNCp pf3.60	15	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
NorgCp 1.60b	11	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
NAvlInd .68	111	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
NtCntFn 1.48b	120	23	23	23	
NtCtyCp 2.50	245	42½	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
NtCmBcp .40	108	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
NCmNJ 2.40	53	27¾	27½	27½	
NtCptSy .24	202	22	20¾	21	—1
NDtaCp .20	775	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
NEnvCtl	103	1½	1½	1½	
NLteFla .28b	123	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
NMicron	326	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
NOldL .36	370	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
NRyUtl	392	17¼	16	16	—1⅜
NResLfe .50I	36	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
NSecIns .26	35	16	15¼	15¼	— ½
NBkEllz .80	38	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
NStuM	216	4⅝	4 9-16	4 9-16	—1-16
NtValve 2.10	16	35½	34½	34½	—1
NtWnLf	653	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅝
Natwide .60	40	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
NwldRE .40e	102	14¼	14¼	14¼	
NelsnTh .32	44	17¼	16½	17	+ ½
NevNBc 1.40	28	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
NevadSL .70	68	19¼	18½	18½	— ⅜
NewAFd 1.80e	41	19	18½	19	+ ½
NEnMer 1.64	115	21⅜	21½	21½	
NHavWt 3.78	39	54	52	52	—2
NJNtCp 2.30	51	22¾	22¼	22½	— ¼

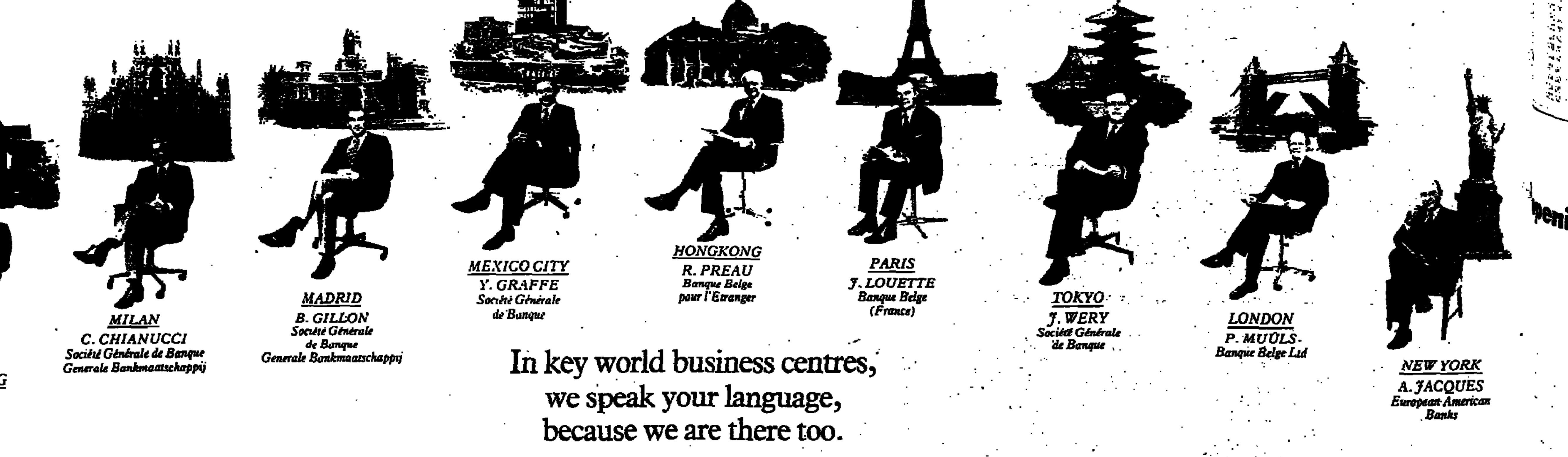
	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
NJNGas 1.44	56	14¾	14¼	14⅝	— ⅜
NewelCo .60	213	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
NewpLb	121	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
NewpPh	848	12½	10½	10½	—2
Nicolet .24	338	15½	15	15	— ½
NielsnA .76	415	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ½
NielsnB .76	133	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
NippnEl .79e		37⅝	36¼	37⅝	+1
Nissan .71r	1	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	—1
NobleAff .16b	1261	28⅛	26½	27⅝	+ ⅝
Noland .40	44	9⅝	9½	9¼	— ⅛
NordRes s	139	17¼	16½	16½	— ¾
Nordstr .32	807	21⅜	21	21	— ⅜
Norstan .06e	77	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ½
NABiol	294	10¼	9⅛	9½	— ⅜
NoAllInd	121	5	4⅜	5	
NoCarGs 1.18	74	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
NoEOl un2.81e	x11	76½	74½	76	— ½
Northair	224	3 15-16	3 13-16	3 13-16	—⅛
NeastBn 2b	10	22½	22½	22½	
NoStBcp .48	185	8¼	8	8	— ¼
NoTrust 2	78	38⅝	37½	38⅝	+1¼
NwtNGs 1.04	1435	12⅛	11¼	11⅝	
NwtFin .50	199	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
NwFnln	225	9	8½	8½	— ½
NwtNtLf 1.04	316	28½	27¾	28¼	
NwstPS 1.80	110	16⅝	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
NwPrtC 1.60	22	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Nowsco .36	198	26¼	25¼	26	+ ¾
Noxell .72	703	20¼	19⅜	20⅛	— ⅛
NuclDyn	514	4½	4⅛	4½	
NuclMed	174	3	2⅞	2⅞	
NuclMet	99	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
NuclPh	74	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
OakHills	209	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ½
OakbrkC .32	45	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
OceanDr .90	435	45⅞	44⅜	45¼	+ ½
OceanOil	57	34	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅜
Oceaneer	931	7⅜	5⅞	5⅞	—1⅝
OcnExp h	44	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
OceanInt	508	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
OhsLoq .48	277	13¼	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
OgilvyM 1.16	223	21¾	21¾	21¾	
OglbyN 2.20	8	38	38	38	
OhioCas 1.40	1063	29⅞	29¼	29½	— ⅜
OhCtzTr 1.80	2	29	29	29	
OhFerro	216	9¼	8½	9¼	+1
OilBase	915	22	20	21⅛	+1¼
OldKent 1	234	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
OldNtB .84b	x69	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
OldRepl 1.24	436	27¼	26¼	27	+ ¾
OldStone 1.60	21	22½	22	22½	+ ½
Olsten .20	162	8⅝	8	8	— ⅜
OlympB .90	88	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
OmahNt 1.50	30	22½	22	22	
OmegOp .20	93	11½	11¼	11½	
OmniSpe	492	5⅜	4	4⅜	— ¼
OptelCp	507	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	
Opticom	277	2⅛	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅜
OpticCL	818	15	13½	14¼	+ ½
OpticRd	31	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
Orbanco .60	200	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
OregMet	500	6⅝	5½	6⅝	+ ⅜
OregPC 1	154	70	66½	70	+3½
OrionRh	57	7	7	7	
Orrox	232	6⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
Oshman .20	42	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
OsrowP	328	2⅞	2¼	2⅜	— ½
OtterTP 2	414	20⅛	19⅞	20	
Overmy .50	68	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
Oxoc	1123	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
PARSys	299	8⅝	8	8¼	— ½
PBAInc .60	74	14	14	14	
PCAInt .40	132	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
PRFCp	209	4	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
PVOInt .80	139	17½	16¼	17	+ ½
PabstB .40	1586	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ¼
Paccar 1.60a	108	57¼	56½	57¼	
Pacesetr .20	118	16	15½	15¾	+ ¼
PaceFin .80b	11	12½	12½	12½	
PacerTec	1106	3	2¼	3	+ ⅜
PacCHI .15e	33	18¼	18¼	18¼	
PcGaR 1.50b	116	21⅜	20½	20⅝	—1
PacGdUr	4754	1 7-16	1¼	1 7-16	
PacifRes .50	126	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
PacStdLf	271	4¼	4	4	— ¼
PaluteO	2234	7-16	7-16	7-16	
PakoCp .48	247	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ¾
PanABsh .40	167	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
PandkPr .25e	101	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
ParkOh 1.10	211	27¼	26½	26¾	+ ¼
PauleyP	209	9½	9¼	9¼	
PaxtonF 1.12	2	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
PayLDg .40	198	12⅜	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
PayNPk .60b	287	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
PayNSv .72	291	26¼	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
PayIsCs .12	1063	13⅜	13	13⅜	
Peavey .92	203	17⅛	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
PeninRs	70	10½	9⅝	10¼	
PennPac	1120	4 11-16	3⅝	3⅝	—15-16
PennVa 2.20a	18	66	65	65	—1
PenaEnl 1.60	78	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ¼
PenLf .12	2568	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
PnzLTx h	2631	4 5-16	4 5-16	4 5-16	
Penril .25	96	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Pentair .64	727	21⅜	19⅝	21	+ ⅜
PeoBkSe .88	32	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
PerryDr .20	47	11½	11½	11½	
PetDv	682	3 5-16	3 1-16	3⅛	—3-16
PETCO	591	23½	21⅜	22	—1½
Petrolit 1.08	67	52½	52	52¼	+ ¼
Pettibon .60	417	26	21	25¼	+4
PhilaNat 2.40	337	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
PhilGla .66e	186	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
PhnxRsB	343	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
PhysioCl	112	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ½
PicNSav	242	13	11	11	—2
PiccCafe .44	574	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
Pier39	23	11½	9½	10	—1½
PierceSS .20	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Pinehrst	156	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Pinkrtn 1.85	167	30¼	28½	29	—1¼
PlonrFd .20		16⅝	16¼	16¼	
PlonHiB .72	607	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
PlonStd .20	131	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
PlonWtn .16b	101	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	
PittNtCp 2.60	507	41⅜	41¼	41½	
Plenum .80	123	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
PolymM	252	13⅜	12⅜	13⅛	+ ⅜
PopShop .05e	154	3 3-16	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
PortPro h	186	1⅛	1	1	
PortaSy	115	19¾	19½	19½	— ½
PostSeal .10	133	7⅝	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
Powellind	99	1¾	1⅝	1⅜	
PowrRes	518	2	1⅞	2	
PrecMet .46e	871	6 1-16	5 5-16	6 1-16	+11-16
PrecCst .15i	85	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
PfdRisk .50	51	18½	18¼	18½	
PremRs	816	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	—3-16
PresGM 1.95e	x837	13⅝	12⅜	13⅜	— ¼
PrsSteyn 1.11e	x459	11	10⅜	11	— ⅛
PrstSBk .40b	31	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
PrestnT .60	64	15¼	14¼	15¼	+1
Preway 1.20	118	20¼	19½	19½	— ½
PrsvCp .32	x154	18⅛	17½	17½	— ½
PropTr .36	68	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
PropCp .10	81	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
ProfLfe 1.52	26	41½	41	41	— ½
ProvLfA 1.58	45	42	41	41½	— ½
ProvNat 2.10	108	26½	26	26¼	— ¼
PrdFSL .60	64	11⅜	11½	11⅜	
PbSvNC 1.16	108	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ¼
PgSdNB 1.12	18	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
PulasFr .50	217	11	8⅝	8¾	—2¼
PureCycl	1113	3¼	2⅞	3	— ¼
PuritBen .40	230	19½	19	19½	
PutDCap	59	9⅛	8⅞	9	
PyramOil	61	2	1¾	1¾	— ¼
Q1 Corp	162	12	10¾	12	+1½

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
QuakrCh .76	96	30½	30	30¼	+ ¼
QualCre	77	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
QualInns .20e	533	6¼	6	6	
Quotron	286	12⅝	11⅜	12⅛	+ ⅜
RLI Cp.40	69	9	8½	8¾	+ ¼
RPM Inc.20	412	9	8½	8½	— ½
RMIC Co.15r	27	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
RodDyn	80	13¼	12⅝	12½	— ½
RadTech	209	4	3¼	3½	
RagenPr s	196	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
RainrBn 1.08	x223	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
Rampart	267	4	4	4	
Ramtek	467	11¼	10⅞	11	
Rangair .34b	66	7¼	7¼	7¼	
RankO .20e	3577	5 15-16	5⅝	5 29-32	+7-32
Rapidata .12	332	6¾	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Raychm .44	458	91	87	87½	—3
Raymnd 1	136	26¾	24¾	26¾	+2
RltMtg 1.34e	147	15¼	15¼	15¼	
RecgEq	874	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
Redcor	18	12¼	12¼	12¼	
RedknLb .28	212	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ¼
ReevTlf	96	9	8½	8¾	+ ¼
RefacTD .12e	293	31	29	29	— ½
RegcyEl .70	488	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
Relblnv .26	137	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ½
Relblnv pf1.87	20	24¾	24½	24½	— ½
RelUniv .80	657	22¼	19½	19⅝	+1
RepAuto .28	208	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
RepNLfe .30	925	18	16⅛	16⅝	—1⅜
Reshind	58	14¾	14	14	— ⅜
ResOG wt	384	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
ResvOM	173	22½	21	21	—1½
Revier	144	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
PaulRln 1.32	76	13¼	13¼	13¼	
RevRey .88	649	31	30	30⅝	+ ½
RialOil	275	14¾	13⅜	13⅜	—1⅜
RiggsBk 2.40a	23	37½	37¼	37¼	
RivalMf .80	512	7¼	7¼	7¼	
RivrsdGp	303	3	2½	3	+ ¼
RoadEx .60	718	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
RobbMy 1.60	23	37	34½	34½	—2½
RobtPor .40	74	10¼	9½	9½	— ¾
RobnNug .08	360	28¼	25½	28	+2½
Rockcor	1471	9	7⅜	8⅝	+ ⅞
RckMtG .32	145	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅜
RollBH 1.12	72	22⅜	21¼	21¼	—1½
RomAm	206	5½	4	5½	+ ⅜
Rouse .28	908	11	10⅜	11	+ ⅛
RovacCp	437	12⅝	10⅜	11⅛	—1
Rovster .20	1956	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
RusStov .80	591	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
Ryanlns .12	46	19	17⅛	17⅞	—1⅛
RykofSE .40	25	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
Ryland .50	82	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
RyncoSc	65	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅜
SCISys	259	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
SRICp 1.60	0	26½	26	26½	
Safecrd	142	14⅜	13½	13½	—1
Safeco 1.50	383	31½	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
StHelGd 2.30e	610	13⅝	12½	13⅝	+1¼
StJude	452	35½	30	35	+5
StPaul 1.80	899	38⅝	37¼	37¼	—1⅛
SalmCpt .12	137	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
StAntlCn 1	x130	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
SvnhFd 1.40	47	16½	15⅞	16	— ½
SavWay .10	227	11	10½	10½	— ½
ScanDt	220	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅜
SchaakE	115	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Scherer .24	442	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
SchimA .50	224	16	15¼	15¼	— ½
ScleCmp .20e	316	7⅜	6½	7¼	+ ⅜
SciTmeS	183	7½	7	7	— ½
Scope .40	264	30	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Scottln h	224	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
ScottLiq	608	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
Scriptmt .15b	78	12	10¾	12	+1
SealdAr .40	1273	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅜
SecBcp 1.48b	8	19¼	19	19	— ¼
SecConn	314	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+ ¼
SecLfGa .52	50	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
SelbelsB .80	364	21½	20½	20½	—1
SelsDelt	436	12½	11⅝	12¼	— ¼
SenOil	400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
Sensor .10e	1618	20⅝	19½	19⅝	— ½
SvcMer .14	x991	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
Svcmstr 1	95	28¼	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
Servico	322	5¼	4⅝	5	— ¼
ShMedS .40	414	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
Shawmt 2.20	262	36	33⅜	35½	+1⅜
Sheldahl	408	5⅝	5¼	5½	
Shiseido .41r	1	47⅜	46⅜	47⅜	— ⅜
Shoneys .20	377	12½	12⅜	12½	
Shorewd .24	183	9½	9⅛	9½	
SierrRsh .10	170	9¼	8½	9	
SigmaAl .50	85	35½	33¾	35¼	+2
SigmaCp	47	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
Sigmor .80	70	17	16½	16½	— ½
Siliconx .10e	182	18	17	17½	— ½
SlvKing	861	2	1 13-16	1 15-16	—1-16
Simpsin .80	947	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
SmithFd	430	6½	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Society 1.20	120	19¼	19	19¼	
SolrDev	685	11-16	⅝	⅝	—1-16
SolrCalo	2619	7-16	⅜	⅜	—1-16
SolarTec	12879	¼	¼	¼	
Solarn	1803	1⅜	1 3-16	1⅜	+3-16
SolldSIS	277	11	10½	10½	— ½
SolldSIT	528	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
SolidPh	170	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Solomon .08	x147	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
SonocoP 1.20a	175	36	33½	34¼	+ ⅜
SonomVl	111	5⅛	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
SorgPrt	26	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
SrceCap 2.10	380	18⅜	18⅜	18½	
SrceC pf2.40	41	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
SrcePer .28e	293	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜
SoCarNt 1.30b	28	18¾	18¾	18¾	
SoelBPa 2.12	x3	29½	29	29	— ½
SthnAir	296	13½	12¾	12¾	— ¾
SthAir wt	83	7½	7	7	
SoBnAla .92	33	14¼	14¼	14¼	
SColWtr 1.32	41	15	14½	14¾	
Sthnind .80	x122	17⅛	16⅝	16¾	— ½
SthnNat 1.08	33	22	22	22	
SthidFin .40	x430	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
SwFctrs .05a	177	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
SwGsCp 1.10	x333	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
SwtDrg .72	81	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
SwnLife 1	5015	29¼	25⅝	27½	+1⅞
Sovergn .05r	341	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
Spacelb	62	19½	18¾	18¾	—1¼
StafBld .12a	x486	10⅛	9½	9¾	
Stampd	384	6¾	6	6	— ¼
Standyn 1.28	338	29⅜	28⅜	29⅛	— ⅜
StLfIns .36	8	18¼	18	18	
StdMicro	1428	10⅝	9½	10⅝	+1⅛
StdRegs 1.60	26	25½	25	25¼	+ ¼
Standun	247	7¼	7½	7½	— ⅛
StanHP 1.60	118	26⅛	25¼	25⅛	
Staodyn	405	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
StaStBo 1.60	87	22⅜	22¼	22½	— ¼
StateGp .15b	189	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
StkNShk .22	153	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
StechrT .30	24	8½	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
SterlSt .20	21	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
StewStv .44	693	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ¼
Stewinf 1.16	538	29½	26½	28¼	+ ⅜
StrawCl 1.40b	4	27	27	27	
SturmR 1e	69	25½	23½	25	+1½
Subaru .15	639	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
SubrBcp 1.40	206	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Sullair .60	686	16¼	15¼	15¾	— ½
Sumito 1.08	13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
SumitEn .20	103	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
SumitPr	129	4	3¾	3¾	— ½
SunBkFl .72	517	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
SunlHO	1163	11⅞	11	11⅛	— ⅜
Suntec	211	2½	2½	2½	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
SupDtrS .20	x138	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
SuperEl .30	63	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Surgicot	390	14¼	13	13⅝	— ⅝
Swedlw .20	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
SykesDta	111	9½	8	9	+ ⅛
SyrSupp 1.20a	29	29	28½	29	
SystGen	52	5¼	5	5	— ¼
SystEng .12	556	11½	10½	11½	+1
TBarInc	351	18	16⅝	17½	— ¼
TDK .42r		86¾	85	86¾	—1½
TONM	3559	21-32	⅝	21-32	
TPC	107	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ½
TallyCp .20	2	12	12	12	
Tampax 2.20a	1562	28	27¼	28	+ ¼
Tandem	748	30	28½	29¾	+ ½
TaxCpA h	552	2	1½	1⅝	+ ¼
TeccorE	15	11	11	11	
TecumP 2.80a	16	64	63½	64	+ ½
TecoPr .65e	112	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
TeleCom	1013	30⅞	25½	30⅜	+5⅛
TeleEqp	334	8⅝	7⅜	8½	
Telecrel .36	212	16½	15½	16½	+ ⅛
Telefile	108	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Telenet	1147	20⅜	16½	17½	—2
TelrtLsg .20b	110	5⅛	4⅞	5	
TelrnSv	125	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Temtex s	25	4½	4	4	— ½
Tendrft	113	1	1	1	
Tennant 1.08	106	28	28	28	
TenncOff	493	3	2¾	3	
TenVlBn .80	77	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
TermDat s	148	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Tesdata	1491	23½	22¼	23	+ ¾
TexABs 1.08	63	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
TexAOil s	985	7½	6⅝	6½	— ⅜
ThermEl	744	36	33¼	35	+ ¾
ThetdCo	140	6¼	6	6¼	
ThdNtCp 1	39	23⅜	23½	23⅝	— ¼
Threshd	92	8⅝	8	8⅝	— ½
ThrftLsg s	464	7½	6⅞	7½	+ ⅜
TI-Caro 2	16	22	21⅜	22	
TideRoy 1.37e	52	36	34½	35½	+1
Timbrld .16b	52	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ¼
Timeplx	399	8¼	7	7⅛	— ⅝
Tlprary	2132	10⅛	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅜
TobKotz .25	143	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
Tocom	40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
TokloF 1.21r	22	115⅜	113½	114⅛	—1⅜
ToledMn	1315	6⅝	5	5⅝	—1
ToledTr 2	52	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
TomisOil	999	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
TomisO wt	1361	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
TomisO un	407	9½	9	9	
ToppsTr .14r	448	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
TascoCp	5512	14¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
TowerPd .15e	89	15½	15	15	— ½
TowleM .88	166	25⅜	25¼	25¼	
Towle pf.88	11	21	21	21	
Toyota .50r	72	43⅝	42¾	43⅝	— ⅜
TsyRUs	1519	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
TransDll	95	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Trnsnt	192	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
TrnsOcO	161	20¼	15½	17½	—2¾
TrnspLf .08i	341	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
Tratec .08	65	9½	9½	9½	
Tremco .88	452	18¼	16	17½	+1½
Tri-Am .03I	183	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
TriChem .52	174	6½	6¼	6½	
TricoPd 1a	6	48½	48½	48½	
TrioKen .39e		28½	27⅜	28¼	— ¼
TritnOG	1427	6¼	5½	6	+ ¼
TroyGld	435	3 9-16	3 7-16	3 7-16	—1-16
TrusJols .24	410	25½	23½	23⅝	—1⅞
TrBkGa 1.50	226	38½	28½	28½	
TuckDrl	362	12⅝	11	12¼	+1½
TwenFC	224	9⅝	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅝
TwinCty .80	120	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
TyronHy .44	95	12	12	12	
TysonFd .14	340	16¾	14¼	16¼	+2
UAColu .40	13	53½	52¼	52½	—1
USPRI .71e	94	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅝
UTLCp	164	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Unicorp .32	290	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
UnicAm	3	3	3	3	
Unifilinc	903	11¾	10⅛	11⅛	+1
Unimed	174	14¼	14	14	
UnionLf .45e	172	5⅝	5 9-16	5⅝	+5-16
UNBkPlt 1.60	17	25½	25½	25½	
UnPlntrs .10r	45	10½	10½	10½	
UnSplCp 1.20	51	17½	17	17¼	—
UnTrBcp 1.42	118	14½	14	14½	
Unisho	1674	2 11-16	2 9-16	2 11-16	+1-16
UAThtrs .48	153	27½	26	26½	—
UnBnAz 1.08	221	20	19¾	20	+
UBkNY 1.70b	x66	22¼	21¼	21¼	—1
UBkCol 1.58	111	25½	25⅛	25¼	
UnCblTv .36e	204	39	37⅝	37⅝	—1
UCarBsh 1	x7	14½	14½	14½	
UFirCas 1	120	32½	30	32	+2
UtdMM	27	7⅛	7	7⅛	+
UnMoBn 1b	70	18	17⅜	18	
UnSvcLf .80	150	15	14⅝	15	+
USBcp 1b	478	26¼	25⅛	25⅝	—
USEnr	514	12½	11	11	—1
USSugr 3	46	45	43	45	+2
USSurg	436	19⅝	19	19	—
USTrck 1.20a	384	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	—
USTrst 1.98	141	26	25½	25½	—
UVaBsh 1.44	231	25¼	24½	25¼	+
Unvinst .70	1226	34	23½	33¼	+10
UnivVolt	129	5⅜	4½	5⅜	+
UnivPat	352	12⅛	11½	11½	—
UnivRE .78e	154	9½	9¼	9½	—
UpPenP 1.80	41	17¼	17	17	
UtahBcp .80	21	14	13¾	14	+
VaalRe 2.76e	838	25⅜	23⅝	25¼	+2
ValIAsc	20	12	11½	12	+
ValBkAr 1.20	650	23⅜	23½	23⅝	+
ValyLab	480	19¾	15⅛	15½	—4
Valmnt	192	16¾	15¼	15¼	—
ValtecCp	784	10⅝	10½	10½	—
Vallekln	133	8	7⅝	8	+
VanDus .48b	96	19¾	19½	19½	
VanDyk	30	8½	8¼	8¼	—
VanShak .40a	464	13	12⅞	13	
VandrEn	233	7	6½	6½	
Varcolnt .12	412	24	23½	24	+
Varlen .28	90	11	10⅝	10⅝	—
Velcro .70	137	10¼	10	10	—
Verbatm	1093	29½	26	28¼	+2
Vicon s	49	9	8½	9	+
VictroSt .10	1206	13½	12¾	12¾	—
VideoCp s	163	8	7¼	7¼	—
VaChem .42	x24	15	14¼	15	
ValntSp	75	10	10	10	
VaNBsh 1	141	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
VaRE .75e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
VisaExp	810	2	1⅞	2	+
VisulScl h	542	10	9¼	9⅝	+
Vitram .10r	40	7	6¾	7	+
Vogart	13	5¾	5½	5½	—
VoltInfo	377	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+
VolumSh .60	315	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	+
VintCap	162	15⅛	15½	15½	
WD40 Co1.20	76	27½	27	27	—
Wabash	335	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+
Wacoal .27e	8	21⅜	20⅞	21⅝	—
WaltRty	14	5½	5½	5½	+
WarnEB 1.10	57	23¼	23	23⅛	
WshEnr 1.22	83	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—
WashSci	149	5¼	5	5⅛	
WaskoG .14	0	12¾	12¾	12¾	
WatrAsc .12	1054	33¼	29⅜	30⅛	—
Wavetk	55	13½	12¾	13½	+
Wthfdint	1464	12¼	11¼	11½	—
WebbCo .72	15	19	18¾	19	+
WebbRs s	1123	17¼	16	16½	—

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

Parlez-vous international Business?



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Euromarket

High Yields Fail to Attract Buyers As Fears of Rising Inflation Mount

By William Ellington

LONDON, May 6 (AP-DJ) — Investors ignored the Eurobond market last week, although record high yields were available on a wide spectrum of issues.

Investment bankers report that both retail and institutional investors have become preoccupied by the rising retail and wholesale prices in the United States and other industrial countries. Moreover, although many economists have been arguing that inflation will subside as world business activity slows, investors were apparently worried about inflation lasting for a long time.

Such a viewpoint is implicit in recent statements by Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller, who has said it will take several years to throttle inflation in the U.S. Furthermore, certain major oil companies have been warning that world shortage of oil will progressively worsen. That would have negative implications for long-term rates of inflation.

"We are effectively facing a buyers strike because of worries about inflation," one investment banker commented.

While prices of seasoned Eurobonds were not particularly affected by the absence of investor demand, new issues performed badly in the aftermarket.

A $150-million, five-year Norwegian government note fell to bid, 98¼ offered in the aftermarket after being priced at a premium 100¼ bearing a coupon of 9½ percent. Since the gross commission for the issue was 1⅞ percent, the aftermarket price indicated that the managers were willing to sell notes at a loss to move the paper.

A $40-million, eight-year issue of Avco Overseas Capital Corp. bearing a coupon of 10¼ percent was quoted at 97½-98, down from the issue price of par. At 97½ bid, the yield was raised to a lofty 10.67 percent.

Meanwhile, a $Can.25-million, seven-year note of Avco Financial Services Canada Ltd. was priced at 99¼ bearing a coupon of 10¼ percent to yield 10.41 percent. The discount pricing came after prices of recent Canadian-dollar denominated Eurobonds fell by around 0.75 points during the week.

Avco's U.S. dollar issue is guaranteed by the parent company, while the Canadian-dollar issue is guaranteed by Avco Financial Services, a finance subsidiary that had a slightly higher credit rating than the parent company.

Because of deteriorating conditions in the primary market, the coupon rate on a $50-million, 10-year collateral trust issue of Canadian Pacific Ltd. was raised to 9¾ percent from 9⅝ percent and the issue price was fixed at par. Despite the sweetening of terms, critics said that the yield was low in comparision those available on Canadian Pacific's U.S. debt issues.

A $20-million, five-year note of U.S. Leasing International Finance was priced at 99½ bearing a coupon of 10 percent to yield 10.13 percent. The issue is guaranteed by U.S. Leasing International Inc., one of the older U.S. leasing firms.

A $35-million, seven-year issue of Olivetti International was quoted on a when-issued basis at around 96¼. The issue has been priced at 99¼ bearing a coupon of 9¾ percent to yield 9.90 percent.

Among issues under way is a $50-million, five-year note of Occidental International Finance guaranteed by Occidental Petroleum Corp. The issue is expected to carry a coupon of 10¼ percent. Investment bankers said they believed that the coupon rate is the highest ever seen in the market for a five-year note.

Also on offer is a $50-million, 10-year issue of Genstar Ltd., the Canadian building materials and shipping company, which is expected to bear a coupon of 10 percent.

So far this year, U.S. and Canadian corporations, including utilities, have floated 17 fixed-rate U.S. dollar bond and note issues in the Eurobond market for a total of $1.175 billion. An investment banker who recently returned from a tour of U.S. corporations said that many treasurers believe U.S. inflation will continue to accelerate, hence their willingness to float issues at present record interest levels as long as a reasonably early call privilege is provided and the maturity is not too long.

In the convertible sector, Nitto Electric Industrial Co. of Japan is offering $20 million of 15-year bonds bearing a coupon of 6 percent. The issue is convertible into the company's Tokyo-listed shares starting July 1. Some market participants contended that the coupon was too low for present conditions. The issue was being quoted on a when-issued basis at a discount of around two points.

Because accelerating inflation is almost always accompanied by rising interest rates, floating rate note issues (FRNs) have been selling well because the coupon rate, rather than a decline in the market price of the notes, makes most of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

EDF Increases Standby Credit To $800 Million Over 12 Years

PARIS, May 6 (IHT) — Electricite de France is increasing the amount of its 12-year Eurocurrency standby credit to $800 million from the initially envisaged $700 million, bankers report, indicating wide support despite the low terms the borrower is paying.

Initially, Credit Lyonnais and Morgan Guaranty were each to take $50 million, and each of 15 other co-managers were to take $40 million. Now, the syndicate has been increased to 20 banks, and the amounts taken by the lead managers and co-managers will be scaled back proportionately.

The terms on the loan remain unchanged: an effective margin of 0.4 percent over the London interbank offered rate for the first four years, 0.5 percent over for the second four years and 0.6 percent over for the final four years, giving a weighted average spread of 0.486 percent (IHT, April 28-29).

The small break below the half-point spread, which has been considered the rock-bottom margin in this cycle of easy conditions, is being hailed as a victory by the French. But bankers say that it is less significant than it may seem, since there is no expectation that the utility will actually draw on the loan.

The purpose of the operation is to serve as a backstop to the issuance of commercial paper in the New York market, where EDF can borrow at less costly rates. If at some point it is unable to roll over maturing commercial paper, it would draw on the standby credit.

Commodities

Dwindling Supply Boosts Silver Futures

By Sue Shellenbarger

CHICAGO, May 6 (AP-DJ) — Silver futures moved farther into record price territory Friday on a continued drop in world silver supplies and growing demand for the precious metal as an inflation hedge.

"Silver supplies have consistently declined since last August," said Howard Levine, a metals trader for ACLI International Commodity Services Inc. "There is just no heavy selling anywhere in the world, and there are more people, both consumers and investors, who want to buy more silver than is available for sale."

On New York's Commodity Exchange Inc., silver futures rose by the 20-cent-an-ounce daily trading limit to 23½ cents in the May contract, which closed at $8.26 an ounce.

All contracts set record highs, with the pace-setting July delivery closing 10 cents an ounce higher than the previous record of $8.25½ an ounce.

"The market opened higher on renewed commission house buying. That encouraged new buying and short-covering," said William Byers, assistant vice president of E.F. Hutton and Co., who said that technical or chart-related signs were bullish for silver.

One reason for tight supplies is an absence of aggressive selling by such producing nations as Mexico, which is enriched by its oil exports; Peru; Canada, where silver production has been impaired by strikes, and India, where a court affirmed the government's right to ban silver exports, an analyst said. In addition to its industrial uses, Mexico and Peru are using growing amounts of silver in coinage.

"We're continuously using more silver than we're producing," said Norton Waltuch, metals specialist for Conticommodities Inc.

Mr. Levine, citing a 30-million-ounce decline since August in silver supplies at exchange warehouses, said that the resulting upswing in prices has made silver the most attractive hedge against inflation.

Gold futures were lackluster by comparison, closing 80 cents to $1.40 an ounce higher at $248.70 for the May delivery. Early market rumors that the U.S. Treasury Department had decided to end its monthly gold sales were denied by a Treasury spokesman. Trade buying gave futures prices an early boost, however.

Copper futures fell by .9 to 2 cents a pound, with May quoted at 86.7 cents a pound. An analyst described copper as "weak" in its posture on futures price charts, and the metal also has shown a seasonal tendency to decline in price during April and early May.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, live cattle futures tumbled for losses of .48 cents to the 1½-cent-a-pound daily trading limit on unsteady cash prices for fresh beef, an analyst said.

Traders said that a sharp drop in open interest in cattle, or the number of outstanding contracts, was reported by the exchange. That sign of heavy liquidation encouraged more selling before the weekend.

A dramatic decline in feeder cattle futures has portended a proportionate drop in contracts for live, fattened cattle, an analyst said. "There also was increased talk of consumer resistance to high beef prices," he added. Prices closed at 75.7 cents a pound for the June delivery.

Lower Hog Futures

Hog futures were mostly lower, falling up to 1¼ cents a pound partly in sympathy with cattle. Heavy hog slaughter volume and declining cash prices continued to weigh on the hog futures market.

On the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, coffee futures rose to new life-of-contract highs in three trading months, closing 1.69 to 2.46 cents a pound higher at $1.542 a pound for the May delivery.

Traders talked of a possible increase in Colombia's minimum export price for its high-quality mild coffee.

Sugar traders took profits, pushing futures prices fractionally lower against net gains for the week.

New York Stock Market

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 6 (NYT) — Fears of escalating interest rates and uncertainties about the future course of the economy burdened Wall Street last week. The American Stock Exchange's market value index, marching to its own drummer, reached a new high. But the Dow Jones industrials, weakening Friday, fell 9.10 points for the week to 847.54, its lowest close since March 15.

Meanwhile, Donald Regan, chairman of Merrill Lynch & Company Inc., the holding company that owns the world's biggest brokerage house, made some observations about the stock market.

His basic forecast calls for a recession followed by a prolonged bull market "sometime in the next year." Warming to the theme that many familiar market theories are rendered obsolete, Mr. Regan offered the following advice:

"We expect a careful investor who goes against the conventional wisdom now may be making one of his or her better investments. So, instead of following the herd that has embraced market timing to profit by guessing exactly when the market will rise and fall, we think now is a good time for an investor to ignore timing and concentrate on stocks of companies with good fundamentals.

"We believe that buying for underlying asset values is a good idea at a time when these are often being ignored. And we think that at a time when the large institutions are looking toward the next market swing, it is probably a good idea to look for stocks that can be held for a 1-to-3-year period."

While investors were trying to figure out the next move of the Federal Reserve Board, the dollar continued to strengthen against the Japanese yen, reaching its best level in nearly a year.

William Miller, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, appeared in Washington before the Linen Supply Association of America to venture a few observations which, if borne out, should help the stock market in the long run. He suggested that the United States might balance its current international payments account next year. The nation's trade deficit narrowed sharply in March and this report has helped to bolster the dollar.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Volumes supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Lind s	265	7½	6⅝	6⅝	—1
ST	517	12¾	10¼	12	+ ½
D pf.40	61	5	5	5	
MCp	100	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
xdind	929	3 11-16	3 5-16	3⅝	—3-16
Accelrtn	211	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ½
AcetoCh s	18	15	15	15	
AcmeEl .24	116	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
AdaRes .10e	454	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ½
AddisnW .50	76	12	12	12	
AdvPoint	596	7	6	6	— ¾
AdvMicr	1609	27¼	25¾	26¼	— ¼
Advent	599	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅜
AeroSys	1389	2¾	2⅜	2¾	+ ⅛
Aeroson	509	8⅝	8	8¼	— ⅛
AffiBsh 1.40	99	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ½
AgMet	205	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
Agnico .10e	991	6⅝	6 5-16	6⅝	— ⅛
AirFla	589	5	4¾	5	
Airlift	1050	1 3-16	1 1-16	1⅛	
AlaBncp 1.24	173	22¼	22	22	— ½
AlaTGs 2n	x5	27¼	27	27¼	— ¼
AlmoSA 1e	24	25	25	25	
Alaskint	99	8¼	8	8	— ¼
AlexAlex 1.40	x1198	27	26½	26½	— ½
AlexBld 1.20	471	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ¼
Allcolnc .25e	21	22	21¼	21¼	—1
AllegBev .30	266	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
AlldBcsh 1.20	384	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
AlldLsr h	1113	4⅝	3¾	4⅝	+ ¼
AlldTel .76	154	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ¾
AllynB .50	48	9	9	9	
AlpexCm	141	3⅝	3	3	— ⅝
Alphan	234	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Alphtyp .35e	19	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Amrco	1272	9-16	17-32	17-32	—1-32
Amarex	577	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
AmbadGp .14b	29	7½	7½	7½	
AmberR	2668	1 15-16	1¾	1 13-16	+1-16
Amcole	568	1 1-16	⅞	⅞	—3-16
AApprais .30	21	7¼	7	7	— ¼
ABkTPa 1b	56	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ½
ABkrFla .40	332	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
ABkLtFi .36b	x265	14	13⅛	14	— ½
AClyBk .52r	71	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
AClipper .84	44	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	— ¼
AFldLf .08	45	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
AFiltron .80	x83	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
AFinCp .04	400	24¾	23⅝	23⅝	—1¼
AFletchr 1.24	310	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
AFurn .06e	297	3 7-16	3⅜	3⅜	—1-16
AGreet .48	1706	12¾	12½	12⅝	
AGrtyFn .10b	205	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅜
AHmeln	511	2½	2	2⅛	— ¼
AHomShd	312	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	—1
AIncmLf	414	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
AIndmF 1	195	16⅝	15⅛	16⅝	+ ½
AIntGp .42	1494	50¼	48¾	50	+1¼
AMicros	1955	14⅝	13½	14½	+ ½
AMonitr	58	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
ANatFn .52	1814	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
ANatHld .84	32	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
AmNucl	611	9¾	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
APacInt	344	2⅜	2	2	— ⅜
AQuasar	935	24	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
AmRein 1.50	823	61¼	59¾	61¼	+1½
AResMg	1876	20⅝	17¾	17¾	—1½
AmResv	2221	1⅝	½	⅝	—1
ASecCp 2	118	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
AStatLf .80	16	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
AUndrwt .50	x85	7½	6½	7⅛	— ⅜
AWeldng .88	x155	16¼	15¾	15⅝	— ¾
Amicor	393	1⅝	1½	1½	
Amterr	366	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
Anacmp .16b	786	17⅛	15½	15½	— ¾
Anodite .10	128	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Analgic	283	19¼	18⅝	18¾	— ½
Andrsind .28	118	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
AndrJcb	326	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
AnecoR	1563	12½	11	11	—1½
AngSA .37e	727	5⅞	5 11-16	5⅞	+3-16
AngAGd 2.45e	838	28¼	26½	28⅛	+1⅝
AnheusB .88	x2376	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	
AntoCp .36	310	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅞
Apeco h	1400	1½	1 5-16	1 5-16	—3-16
Applbm .22e	224	10¼	9¼	9½	— ¾
ApldMtl	2088	13⅞	12⅞	13⅝	+ ⅝
ArabShld	25	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
ArchieEn .06r	32	4¼	4	4	— ¼
ArdenGp	360	3¾	3⅜	3½	— ¼
ArgoPet	1092	11	9¾	10⅞	+ ⅞
ArgontE	263	6⅝	5¾	6½	+ ½
ArizBk .76b	144	16	15½	15½	— ½
ArkWGs .76	218	22	20¼	22	+1¾
ArtekSv	48	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
ArtsWay	10	17	16½	16½	— ½
AsdColo .80a	164	23	22¼	23	+ ¼
AssdHst .24	99	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
AsdMod .10	109	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
Athena h	253	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
AtlGsLt 1.44	140	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
AtlntAm .28b	54	7½	7½	7½	
AtlntBcp .76	57	13¼	13	13	— ½
AtlntOil	201	7½	6⅞	7½	+1⅛
AtlonStl .70	37	15¼	14¾	15	— ¼
AtlTele	13	26	25½	26	+ ½
AtwdOcn	329	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅝
Auto-Trol	449	23	21¾	22¼	— ¼
AutMdLb	7	3¾	3½	3¾	
Autotrol .20	107	18	16½	16½	—1½
Avantek	216	25¼	24½	25	+ ¼
AztecMf	162	24	22¼	22¼	—1¼

(Continued on Page 8)

DISCOVER YOUR PARIS OFFICE.

New Issue — *All of the Notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only* — 26th April, 1979

SAINT-GOBAIN-PONT-A-MOUSSON

French Francs 130,000,000

Notes 1979-1986

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American Exchange Options

Option &	price	May Vol.	May Last	Aug Vol.	Aug Last	Nov Vol.	Nov Last	N.Y. Close
A M F	15	36	1⅞	9	1¾	2	2¼	16⅝
A M F	20	2	1-16	52	⅛	16	⅜	16⅝
A S A	20	308	5⅞	12	6⅛	16	6⅛	25⅝
A S A p	20	3	1-16	a	a	a	a	25⅝
A S A	25	3211	13-16	931	1⅞	233	2⅝	25⅝
A S A p	25	425	5-16	122	1⅛	94	15-16	25⅝
A S A	30	829	1-16	440	7-16	206	1⅛	25⅝
A S A p	30	224	4⅛	a	a	6	4⅛	25⅝
Avnet	15	12	3¼	10	4	3	4¼	18¾
Avnet	20	8	1-16	90	9-16	39	1	18¾
Bally	30	1	49¼	3	49¼	b	b	77⅝
Bally	35	8	41⅝	2	44	b	b	77⅝
Bally	40	18	37	15	39½	b	b	77⅝
Bally	45	41	32⅞	11	33⅞	b	b	77⅝
Bally	50	91	27½	89	28	40	30¼	77⅝
Bally	60	1020	17¾	468	19¾	134	22	77⅝
Bally	70	3140	7⅞	613	12¼	212	15⅝	77⅝
Bally	80	b	b	1728	7⅛	455	10⅝	77⅝
Caterp	50	a	a	50	5⅝	b	b	54⅝
Caterp	55	15	½	158	2⅞	14	3⅛	54⅝
Caterp	60	3	1-16	138	⅜	19	1½	54⅝
Con Ed	20	a	a	a	a	12	11-16	22⅝
Con Ed	25	a	a	5	1-16	13	3-16	22⅝
Dr Pep	10	25	6⅝	a	a	a	a	16¾
Dr Pep	15	416	1⅜	190	2⅞	89	2 11-16	16¾
Dr Pep	20	343	⅛	1313	11-16	431	1	16¾
El Pas	15	18	4	29	4⅛	a	a	19
El Pas	20	98	1-16	141	9-16	133	1 1-16	19
Fleetw	10	309	1-16	123	⅜	125	¾	8⅞
Fleetw	15	a	a	13	1-16	71	⅛	8⅞
Grace	25	9	3	a	a	2	3⅝	28⅝
Grace	30	2	1-16	25	⅜	3	⅞	28⅝
LaPaco	19⅝	52	17-16	a	a	5	2⅞	20⅝
LaPaco	24⅝	a	a	a	a	9	¾	20⅝
La Pac	20	58	⅞	221	11-16	2	2¼	20⅝
MGIC	20	98	1 7-16	35	2 1-16	36	3⅛	20⅞
MGIC	25	a	a	94	7-16	19	15-16	20⅞
N Dist	20	8	2¼	39	2⅛	a	a	21¾
N Dist	25	a	a	7	⅜	15	9-16	21¾
N Semi	15	8	5⅛	a	a	2	7⅛	20⅞
N Semi	20	185	1⅛	32	2 9-16	23	3¼	20⅞
N Semi	25	365	1-16	86	11-16	30	1⅜	20⅞
Nort S	15	a	a	a	a	57	1⅜	15⅝
Penney	30	40	1-16	30	1⅛	40	1⅜	28⅞
PhilPt	25	a	a	20	11⅜	b	b	36¼
PhilPt	30	21	6⅛	7	6½	3	6⅜	36¼
PhilPt	35	178	1 3-16	107	2 3-16	67	2 15-16	36¼
Res OG	10	89	6¾	67	6⅞	26	7	16⅝
Res OG	15	1427	1 9-16	534	2 9-16	347	3⅛	16⅝
Res OG p	15	82	1-16	121	7-16	87	11-16	16⅝
Res OG	20	555	1-16	b	b	b	b	16⅝
Res OG p	20	29	3¼	b	b	b	b	16⅝
Searle	10	a	a	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	15⅛
Searle	15	449	⅛	290	1⅛	103	1⅛	15⅛
SimPat	10	476	1⅜	153	2⅛	53	2⅜	11¾
SimPat	15	2071	1-16	1474	½	454	13-16	11¾
Sterlg	15	195	4¼	106	4½	a	a	19⅝
Sterlg	20	430	3-16	308	15-16	288	1⅜	19⅝
Tennco	30	274	1 15-16	99	2	112	2½	31¾
Tennco	35	a	a	99	¼	129	⅝	31¾
Tiger	20	17	6	4	6¼	a	a	25⅞
Tiger	25	366	1	99	2¼	18	3	25⅞
Tiger	30	2	1-16	b	b	b	b	25⅞
Zenith	15	248	½	89	13-16	162	1¼	14⅝
		— Jun —		— Sep —		— Dec —		
Asarco	15	108	3	a	a	9	4¼	17⅞
Asarco	20	113	⅜	44	1⅛	92	1 11-16	17⅞
Beat F	25	a	a	a	a	15	5-16	21⅝
Chase	30	14	4⅜	30	5	13	5⅝	34¼
Chase	35	167	7-16	35	1⅛	15	1⅜	34¼
Chase	40	a	a	a	a	5	⅜	34¼
Coastal	15	10	7⅝	a	a	2	8¼	22¼
Coastal	20	211	2⅜	32	3½	7	4	22¼
Coastal	25	211	⅜	65	1⅛	28	1 15-16	22¼
Deere	30	a	a	a	a	5	4½	33⅞
Deere	35	6	⅜	34	1 5-16	29	2	33⅞
Deere	40	2	1-16	a	a	20	9-16	33⅞
G Tel	30	172	1-16	5	3-16	18	⅜	27¾
Gillet	25	a	a	6	1⅛	3	1⅜	24¼
Gillet	30	a	a	7	⅛	a	a	24¼
Hercul	15	13	4⅜	a	a	a	a	19⅝
Hercul	20	97	7-16	152	1	6	1½	19⅝
Pfizer	30	100	15-16	15	2	a	a	30
Pfizer	35	48	1-16	a	a	40	⅜	30
Ph Mor	60	23	7	4	8¼	a	a	66⅞
Ph Mor	70	32	7-16	34	2	12	3	66⅞
Ph Mor	80	a	a	12	5-16	b	b	66⅞
St Col	40	a	a	20	10¼	b	b	48⅞
St Col	45	58	4⅜	9	5½	14	5⅝	48⅞
St Col	50	168	⅞	138	1⅜	35	2⅜	48⅞
		— Jul —		— Oct —		— Jan —		
Aetna	35	15	9⅛	a	a	b	b	43⅞
Aetna p	35	a	a	9	¼	b	b	43⅞
Aetna p	40	39	7-16	10	13-16	2	13-16	43⅞
Aetna	45	323	15-16	10	1 15-16	a	a	43⅞
Aetna p	45	93	2 5-16	10	3	5	3⅝	43⅞
Aetna	50	a	a	a	a	15	⅞	43⅞
Aetna p	50	a	a	a	a	6	6⅝	43⅞
Am Cya	30	a	a	3	¼	9	½	26½
Am Exp	30	5	1¼	3	2	a	a	29¾
Am Exp	35	70	⅛	a	a	a	a	29¾
Am Hom	25	8	1	18	1 7-16	a	a	25½
Am Hom	30	a	a	68	⅛	36	7-16	25½
Burrgh	60	97	10	19	11	1	12½	70
Burrgh	70	401	3	285	5	3	6⅛	70
Burrgh	80	193	7-16	70	1½	30	2½	70
C Tel	15	4	1½	a	a	3	1⅞	16⅝
C Tel	20	a	a	a	a	100	¼	16⅝
Dig Eq	45	37	9⅛	b	b	b	b	53⅞
Dig Eq	50	101	4⅞	6	6½	5	8⅛	53⅞
Dig Eq	60	178	11-16	18	2	12	3⅛	53⅞
Disney	35	69	2⅞	25	3⅜	a	a	35⅝
Disney	40	172	½	71	1⅜	13	2¼	35⅝
Disney	45	140	⅛	101	7-16	b	b	35⅝
du Pnt	120	19	14¼	a	a	a	a	131⅞
du Pnt	130	313	7¼	25	11⅜	a	a	131⅞
du Pnt	140	419	3	31	6⅝	13	9⅛	131⅞
du Pnt	150	292	⅞	43	3⅛	b	b	131⅞
Fst Ch	15	17	1⅞	5	2 7-16	a	a	16½
Fst Ch	20	14	⅛	35	7-16	1	¾	16½
Goodyr	15	5	2¼	10	2½	a	a	17⅛
Goodyr	20	253	1-16	8	3-16	31	7-16	17⅛
Greyhd	10	a	a	4	2¼	3	2½	11⅞
Greyhd	15	157	1-16	79	3-16	109	5-16	11⅞
Gulf O	25	166	2⅛	58	2⅜	26	2 15-16	24⅝
Gulf O	30	90	3-16	64	½	71	⅜	24⅝
H F C	15	a	a	a	a	2	3⅛	18⅜
H F C	20	37	⅛	11	¼	a	a	18⅜
Lilly	40	4	13⅝	b	b	b	b	53¼
Lilly	45	1	8⅝	a	a	b	b	53¼
Lilly	50	13	4⅛	2	5½	3	6	53¼
Lilly	60	19	¼	26	1	a	a	53¼
Merril	15	132	3⅛	80	3⅜	14	4¼	17⅝
Merril	20	1125	7-16	266	1	238	1 9-16	17⅝
MesaPt	25	10	18⅝	b	b	b	b	42⅝
MesaPt	30	9	13¼	a	a	b	b	42⅝
MesaPt p	30	a	a	3	⅛	b	b	42⅝
MesaPt	35	64	8¼	a	a	a	a	42⅝
MesaPt p	35	7	3-16	1	7-16	a	a	42⅝
MesaPt	40	236	4¼	29	5⅜	19	7	42⅝
MesaPt p	40	718	1⅛	11	1 7-16	6	2	42⅝
MesaPt	45	658	1⅜	145	3	82	4¼	42⅝
MesaPt p	45	38	3⅝	19	3⅜	10	3⅝	42⅝
Motrla	35	25	7	a	a	b	b	42
Motrla	40	91	2 11-16	16	4⅛	a	a	42
Motrla	45	22	⅛	18	1⅜	a	a	42
Phelps	25	146	2⅜	26	3⅛	a	a	26½
Phelps	30	70	7-16	23	1⅜	7	2½	26½
Pitney	25	8	2⅞	a	a	5	4¼	27⅛
Pitney	30	50	11-16	17	1 3-16	20	1½	27⅛
Proc G	80	33	2	20	3⅛	9	4¼	79⅞
Proc G	90	a	a	41	⅜	17	1½	79⅞
Rite A	20	5	1⅜	6	2⅜	a	a	20¼
Rite A	25	20	⅛	6	½	a	a	20¼
T R W	40	31	7-16	15	1	a	a	37
Tandy	20	104	3	12	4	15	4⅝	22¼
Tandy	25	119	11-16	140	1 9-16	21	2 3-16	22¼
Tandy	30	18	⅛	64	½	b	b	22¼
Texaco	25	364	1 9-16	45	1⅞	14	2⅜	26
Texaco	30	449	1-16	80	5-16	147	½	26
U Carb	30	10	7½	a	a	b	b	37⅛
U Carb	35	20	2 11-16	5	3⅛	a	a	37⅛
U Carb	40	137	¼	6	⅝	111	1⅛	37⅛
U S St	20	17	3¼	24	3⅝	6	4¼	22⅝
U S St	25	95	5-16	54	⅞	23	1 3-16	22⅝
U S St	30	1	1-16	118	3-16	b	b	22⅝
Wrn Lm	20	a	a	a	a	3	4½	22⅞
Wrn Lm	25	114	5-16	6	¾	11	1 3-16	22⅞
Wrn Lm	30	13	1-16	a	a	b	b	22⅞
Westng	15	30	2 9-16	37	3⅛	7	3½	17⅝
Westng p	15	104	3-16	65	7-16	114	9-16	17⅝
Westng	20	396	3-16	358	½	96	13-16	17⅝
Westng p	20	99	2 13-16	152	15-16	13	2 15-16	17⅝

Total volume 49,820 Open interest 984,249
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

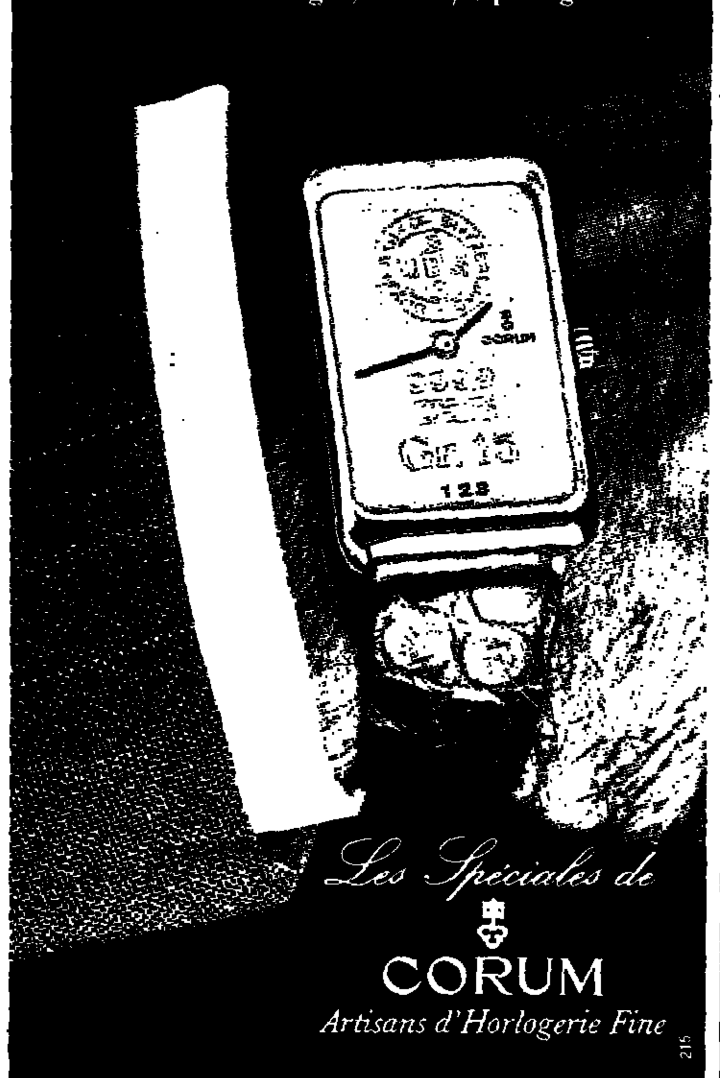
Chicago Options Table

Option &	price	May Vol.	May Last	Aug Vol.	Aug Last	Nov Vol.	Nov Last	N.Y. Close
A E P	20	3	½	a	a	78	1⅞	20½
A E P	25	a	a	a	a	20	1-16	20½
Am Hos	25	4	½	4	1¼	15	2¼	25½
Am Hos	30	a	a	a	a	3	⅜	25½
A M P	30	40	3⅝	31	4⅜	a	a	33¾
A M P	35	36	⅛	39	1 3-16	a	a	33¾
Bally	30	37	47⅝	1	48⅝	b	b	77⅝
Bally	40	3	37⅝	1	38	b	b	77⅝
Bally	45	92	32⅝	a	a	b	b	77⅝
Bally	50	119	27½	124	28⅝	40	30½	77⅝
Bally	60	569	17⅝	150	20⅝	15	22	77⅝
Bally	70	1401	7⅞	131	12⅝	48	15⅝	77⅝
Bally	80	b	b	349	7⅛	76	10⅝	77⅝
Baxter	35	5	4¼	a	a	a	a	39
Baxter	40	5	⅜	1	1¾	3	2¼	39
Baxter	45	a	a	8	½	b	b	39
Blk Dk	15	4	6½	2	6⅞	a	a	21⅝
Blk Dk	20	181	1½	87	2	29	2½	21⅝
Blk Dk	25	a	a	125	⅜	6	11-16	21⅝
Boeing o	33⅝	77	8⅝	a	a	a	a	42¼
Boeing o	40	638	2⅝	135	4½	2	5⅜	42¼
Boeing o	46⅝	1505	1-16	198	1⅝	85	2½	42¼
Boeing o	53⅝	131	1-16	149	¼	92	11-16	42¼
Boeing	40	b	b	347	4⅞	42	5⅜	42¼
Boeing	45	b	b	764	1 11-16	382	3	42¼
Bois C	30	3	3¼	a	a	5	4½	33
Bois C	35	167	⅛	85	15-16	8	1⅜	33
C B S	45	3	1⅜	a	a	a	a	45⅝
C B S	50	16	1-16	50	9-16	7	1⅜	45⅝
C B S	60	10	1-16	a	a	a	a	45⅝
Coke	40	26	3-16	107	1⅛	9	2⅛	38⅝
Coke	45	a	a	4	¼	10	13-16	38⅝
Colgat	15	6	3⅛	a	a	a	a	18
Colgat	20	a	a	41	¼	5	9-16	18
Cmw Ed	25	a	a	a	a	19	7-16	23½
C Data	25	9	10¼	a	a	b	b	35⅜
C Data	30	314	5¼	132	6	28	7¼	35⅜
C Data	35	607	13-16	206	2 9-16	163	3⅛	35⅜
C Data	40	464	1-16	501	13-16	b	b	35⅜
GnDyn o	24	6	5⅝	6	6½	b	b	29⅝
GnDyn o	28	17	2 1-16	114	3	b	b	29⅝
GnDyn o	32	206	⅛	23	1 5-16	b	b	29⅝
GnDyn o	36	4	1-16	8	½	b	b	29⅝
Gn Dyn	30	356	½	396	1⅞	5	3	29⅝
Gn Dyn	35	165	1-16	204	11-16	25	1½	29⅝
Gen Fd	30	a	a	1	2⅞	6	3	32
Gen Fd	35	a	a	4	½	14	⅝	32
Hewlet	70	2	23	1	26½	b	b	92¾
Hewlet	80	88	12½	29	14½	2	17	92¾
Hewlet	90	193	3	57	6½	28	10⅝	92¾
Hewlet	100	441	1-16	33	2⅝	16	5⅛	92¾
H Inns	15	442	4½	253	5¼	104	5⅛	19½
H Inns	20	3698	½	2449	2	465	2¼	19½
H Inns	25	1368	1-16	b	b	b	b	19½
Honwll	50	5	16⅝	a	a	b	b	66⅛
Honwll p	50	a	a	12	⅛	b	b	66⅛
Honwll	60	274	6	133	7⅜	52	8¼	66⅛
Honwll p	60	117	1-16	603	1 3-16	120	2⅛	66⅛
Honwll	70	1077	⅛	603	2⅛	35	3⅝	66⅛
Honwll p	70	1059	4⅝	525	5⅝	40	6⅝	66⅛
Honwll	80	10	1-16	147	¼	97	1	66⅛
Honwll p	80	50	14¼	a	a	a	a	66⅛
In Flv	20	3	2⅜	a	a	a	a	22⅝
In Flv	25	a	a	5	⅜	25	⅝	22⅝
J Manv	20	1	5	a	a	a	a	25⅛
J Manv	25	220	7-16	30	1⅛	32	1⅜	25⅛
J Manv	30	a	a	4	⅛	b	b	25⅛
MGIC	20	a	a	a	a	2	3	20⅞
MGIC	25	a	a	10	½	a	a	20⅞
Mobil	70	77	7	8	9	2	9	76⅜
Mobil	80	178	⅛	121	1⅜	23	2⅝	76⅜
N Semi	15	53	5⅛	25	6⅛	1	7⅛	20⅞
N Semi	20	1311	1 1-16	413	2 7-16	191	3⅛	20⅞
N Semi	25	2216	1-16	276	⅜	136	1⅜	20⅞
N Semi	30	2	1-16	b	b	b	b	20⅞
Occi	15	58	4⅞	50	5	37	5½	20
Occi	20	485	7-16	397	1½	252	2⅛	20
Occi	25	12	1-16	b	b	b	b	20
Raythn	40	29	6⅛	a	a	a	a	46⅝
Raythn	45	90	1⅜	a	a	1	4⅝	46⅝
Raythn	50	109	1-16	6	1¼	a	a	46⅝
Rynlds	50	946	8¼	a	a	a	a	58⅝
Rynlds	60	34	3-16	335	1⅛	3	1⅞	58⅝
Slumb o	53⅝	a	a	2	22	a	a	74⅛
Slumb o	60	21	14	58	16⅛	a	a	74⅛
Slumb o	66⅝	223	7¼	3	9⅝	a	a	74⅛
Slumb o	73⅝	413	1⅛	105	4⅛	10	6½	74⅛
Slumb	70	b	b	31	6⅞	1	9¼	74⅛
Slumb	80	b	b	90	1⅜	31	3¼	74⅛
Skylin	10	69	⅛	27	11-16	32	1	9⅝
Skylin	15	a	a	12	1-16	78	⅛	9⅝
Southn	10	a	a	1	3	a	a	12⅝
Southn	15	a	a	433	1-16	71	⅛	12⅝
St Ind	50	a	a	163	15¼	a	a	64⅛
St Ind	60	259	4¼	154	5¼	14	6⅜	64⅛
Tx Gif	15	200	7⅞	a	a	b	b	22⅝
Tx Gif	20	213	2⅜	a	a	a	a	22⅝
Tx Gif	25	121	1-16	3	13-16	8	1 5-16	22⅝
U A L	20	16	4	10	4⅜	3	5	24¼
U A L	25	113	3-16	225	1⅜	195	2¼	24¼
U A L	30	236	1-16	180	⅜	109	⅞	24¼
U A L	35	3	1-16	1	⅛	b	b	24¼
U A L	45	3	1-16	b	b	b	b	24¼
U Tech	35	10	3¼	11	4⅜	1	5⅜	38⅝
U Tech	40	179	⅛	78	1¼	3	2	38⅝
J Walt	30	62	1⅜	a	a	11	2½	30⅝
J Walt	35	a	a	a	a	30	⅜	30⅝
Wllms	15	9	3⅛	56	3⅜	13	3⅞	18⅛
Wllms	20	489	1-16	262	⅜	85	1	18⅛
		— Jun —		— Sep —		— Dec —		
Bruns	10	31	4¼	a	a	a	a	14⅝
Bruns	15	431	5-16	161	13-16	19	1 1-16	14⅝
Bruns	20	2	1-16	a	a	a	a	14⅝
Dow Ch	25	130	1⅛	92	2	74	2⅜	25¼
Dow Ch	30	393	⅛	126	9-16	58	⅞	25¼
Ford	40	107	3½	13	4⅜	a	a	43¼
Ford	45	112	⅜	27	1 1-16	172	1⅜	43¼
Ford	50	a	a	a	a	10	½	43¼
Gen El	45	4	4⅜	5	5⅛	a	a	49⅝
Gen El	50	89	⅜	30	1⅛	10	2½	49⅝
Gen El	55	a	a	166	⅜	b	b	49⅝
G M	50	177	9⅛	107	9⅛	21	9⅝	59
G M p	50	37	1-16	37	⅜	187	⅜	59
G M	60	2549	1	272	2	728	2⅝	59
G M p	60	516	3⅛	183	4	98	5	59
G M p	70	35	12½	a	a	a	a	59
Gif Wn	10	5	4⅛	2	4¾	5	4⅞	14½
Gif Wn	15	1580	5-16	848	11-16	392	1	14½
I T T	25	30	3⅝	6	3⅞	12	4	28⅝
I T T	30	170	¼	121	⅝	76	1 1-16	28⅝
I T T	35	5	1-16	22	⅛	b	b	28⅝
K mart	20	3	5½	a	a	a	a	25½
K mart	25	61	1⅛	17	1⅞	20	2½	25½
K mart	30	a	a	5	5-16	28	⅜	25½
Kenn C	20	71	2⅞	32	4	19	5	22⅝
Kenn C	25	132	5-16	58	1⅛	61	1⅜	22⅝
Kenn C	30	10	1-16	b	b	b	b	22⅝
Mc Don	40	74	3⅝	12	5¼	6	6	43⅝
Mc Don	45	106	11-16	56	2	12	3½	43⅝
Mc Don	50	1	⅛	19	11-16	b	b	43⅝
N C R	60	87	9	39	10	a	a	69⅝
N C R	70	208	1 11-16	31	3⅜	a	a	69⅝
R C A	25	157	⅞	179	1⅜	61	1 13-16	25
R C A	30	21	1-16	135	3-16	78	9-16	25
Sears	20	333	½	692	15-16	1118	1 7-16	19½
Sears	25	16	1-16	464	⅛	125	¼	19½
Syntex	30	242	6⅛	202	6⅜	a	a	35
Syntex	35	358	1⅜	168	2⅝	13	4	35
Syntex	40	576	7-16	140	1 9-16	16	2½	35
		— Jul —		— Oct —		— Jan —		
Alcoa	50	7	5	a	a	a	a	53⅝
Alcoa	60	38	⅜	4	1⅞	11	2½	53⅝
Am Exp	35	65	⅛	5	½	a	a	29⅝
Am Tel	55	a	a	2	4¼	24	4⅝	58¾
Am Tel	60	35	⅝	57	1⅛	12	1 9-16	58¾
Am Tel	65	6	1-16	5	¼	6	⅜	58¾
Atl R	50	38	16⅛	a	a	b	b	64
Atl R	60	80	5⅛	35	6⅞	2	7⅝	64
Atl R	70	175	⅝	28	1⅜	24	2⅜	64
Avon	45	31	3½	22	4½	a	a	48
Avon p	45	318	1	16	1⅜	55	2	48
Avon	50	193	⅜	19	1 13-16	17	2⅜	48
Avon p	50	183	3⅛	5	3⅝	1	4⅝	48
BankAm	25	24	⅞	19	1 7-16	2	2	25⅛
BankAm	30	200	1-16	14	3-16	16	7-16	25⅛
Beth S	20	22	3	27	3⅝	b	b	22⅝
Beth S	25	166	5-16	70	¾	85	1 3-16	22⅝
Burl N	40	7	5½	a	a	b	b	44⅝
Burl N	45	85	1⅛	24	2⅝	7	3⅛	44⅝
Burl N	50	7	⅜	2	15-16	2	1 11-16	44⅝
Burrgh	60	14	10⅝	a	a	a	a	70
Burrgh	70	14	2⅜	15	4⅜	a	a	70
Burrgh	80	7	9-16	a	a	a	a	70
Citicp	20	a	a	a	a	2	4⅝	23⅛
Citicp	25	269	¼	2	11-16	61	1⅛	23⅛
Citicp	30	a	a	101	3-16	b	b	23⅛
Delta	35	5	3⅜	a	a	a	a	38
Delta	40	81	1	49	2	27	2⅞	38
Delta	45	7	3-16	25	¾	1	15-16	38
Dig Eq	60	a	a	a	a	20	4	53⅞
Disney	35	38	2⅛	17	3⅜	a	a	35⅝
Disney	40	10	⅜	a	a	a	a	35⅝
Disney	45	a	a	3	½	b	b	35⅝
du Pnt	120	17	14½	a	a	a	a	131⅞
du Pnt	130	84	7¼	29	11½	a	a	131⅞
du Pnt	140	73	3	15	6⅝	a	a	131⅞
du Pnt	150	19	¾	4	3⅝	b	b	131⅞
Eas Kd	50	50	12⅛	b	b	b	b	61⅝
Eas Kd p	50	49	1-16	b	b	b	b	61⅝
Eas Kd	60	716	3⅝	249	5¼	29	6½	61⅝
Eas Kd p	60	2140	1⅛	224	2⅝	74	3¼	61⅝
Eas Kd	70	1009	⅜	378	1 7-16	224	2 7-16	61⅝
Eas Kd p	70	249	8½	62	8⅞	45	9¼	61⅝
Exxon	45	4	8¼	3	8⅞	b	b	53⅛
Exxon	50	317	3⅛	67	3⅜	45	4⅛	53⅛
Exxon	60	5	1-16	90	½	11	15-16	53⅛
F N M	15	6	1	2	1⅜	a	a	16⅛
F N M	20	30	1-16	a	a	a	a	16⅛
Fluor	35	6	5½	a	a	a	a	39½
Fluor	40	36	1⅞	28	3¼	6	3⅜	39½
Fluor	45	39	⅜	10	1¼	a	a	39½
GtWst o	16⅝	2	3	a	a	b	b	19¼

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last
Gt Wst	15	a	a	a	a	4	5
Gt Wst	20	24	¼	2	1⅜	4	2
Halbtn	60	54	7½	a	a	a	a
Halbtn	70	260	1½	10	3½	a	a
Halbtn	80	12	3-16	b	b	b	b
Homstk	30	42	3⅛	a	a	7	4⅝
Homstk	35	139	¾	66	1⅜	60	2¼
Hou OM	15	92	3⅛	31	4⅛	2	4⅝
Hou OM	20	597	11-16	171	1 9-16	75	2 1-16
Hou OM	25	70	3-16	b	b	b	b
I N A	40	11	5	a	a	a	a
I N A	45	9	15-16	a	a	a	a
I B M	260	20	56½	b	b	b	b
I B M p	260	79	¼	b	b	b	b
I B M	280	102	37⅝	b	b	b	b
I B M p	280	743	1⅛	b	b	b	b
I B M	300	2305	20⅞	212	28⅝	125	34
I B M p	300	2976	4½	381	8¼	141	11⅛
I B M	320	5039	9½	358	17⅞	198	23½
I B M p	320	1902	12½	93	17	23	20¾
In Har	30	30	7⅝	b	b	b	b
In Har	35	48	3	a	a	12	4⅜
In Har	40	217	13-16	34	1 13-16	23	2⅜
In Har	45	a	a	33	½	21	⅝
In Min	35	1	9	a	a	b	b
In Min	40	a	a	a	a	5	4⅝
In Min	45	20	1⅛	2	2 1-16	1	2⅝
In Min	50	a	a	a	a	2	¾
In Pap	40	7	5	a	a	a	a
In Pap	45	45	1⅞	6	2 9-16	11	3⅜
In Pap	50	a	a	10	13-16	12	1½
John J	70	28	2⅝	a	a	a	a
John J	80	20	¼	11	⅞	a	a
Kerr M	45	2	4⅝	a	a	a	a
Kerr M	50	40	1⅜	13	3	7	4½
Kerr M	60	98	3-16	37	⅝	b	b
Merck	60	2	8	9	9½	a	a
Merck	70	254	1⅛	36	3	3	4
Merril	15	10	3¼	14	4	13	4¼
Merril	20	67	½	50	1	3	1½
M M M	50	4	5⅞	7	7⅜	1	8⅝
M M M	60	35	11-16	78	1⅜	18	2⅜
M M M	70	16	1-16	10	5-16	b	b
Monsan	45	a	a	a	a	1	5⅜
Monsan	50	25	1⅛	19	2¼	3	2⅝
Monsan	60	a	a	1	¼	5	¾
Nw Air	25	10	2	5	3¼	a	a
Nw Air	30	48	7-16	19	15-16	5	1⅜
Nw Air	35	a	a	11	¼	b	b
Pennz	30	19	7⅝	a	a	b	b
Pennz	35	40	2⅞	10	3⅜	10	4⅝
Pennz	40	58	9-16	28	1⅛	10	1⅞
Pepsi	25	98	⅝	5	1⅞	153	1⅞
Pepsi	30	a	a	5	¼	7	7-16
Polar	30	89	4⅝	9	6⅛	3	7⅜
Polar	35	570	1⅜	205	3	102	4
Polar	40	404	½	132	1½	91	2⅜
Polar	45	155	⅛	376	⅝	b	b
Polar	50	173	⅛	101	¼	b	b
Polar	60	a	a	70	⅛	b	b
Sperry	40	3	7⅜	b	b	b	b
Sperry	45	27	3⅜	a	a	a	a
Sperry	50	295	⅞	54	1⅜	11	2⅜
Sperry	60	a	a	4	7-16	a	a
Squibb	25	1	5⅝	b	b	b	b
Squibb	30	94	2 1-16	46	3	94	4
Squibb	35	183	7-16	69	1¼	36	2
StorTec	20	4	21½	b	b	b	b
StorTec	25	7	16½	b	b	b	b
StorTec	30	68	11	40	12	b	b
StorTec	35	1029	7⅛	198	8½	23	9⅝
StorTec	40	3385	3⅝	403	6	51	7¼
StorTec	45	4392	2⅞	581	3⅜	216	5⅝
StorTec	50	2224	1	683	2⅝	b	b
Tandy	20	1	3⅛	2	4	a	a
Tandy	25	16	¾	a	a	3	2⅜
Tandy	30	2	3-16	a	a	b	b
Teldy o	73⅝	7	46⅝	b	b	b	b
Teldy o	83	13	37⅝	b	b	b	b
Teldy o	92⅝	21	30⅛	19	33	b	b
Teldy o	101⅝	13	21½	1	28	b	b
Teldy o	110⅝	34	12⅞	20	19½	b	b
Teldy o	119⅝	84	7½	38	12½	b	b
Teldyn	110	100	13⅝	4	19¼	44	23½
Teldyn	120	612	7⅝	62	12½	65	17¼
Teldyn	130	708	3⅝	72	8⅛	4	12¼
Tex In	70	1	14	a	a	a	a
Tex In	80	44	6¼	a	6⅝	a	a
Tex In	90	116	1¼	19	3⅜	10	5⅛
Tex In	100	13	¼	11	1 7-16	b	b
Upjohn	40	64	4½	20	5½	1	6½
Upjohn	45	97	1 3-16	a	a	2	3⅜
Upjohn	50	29	⅜	55	1	8	1⅛
Weyerh	25	31	3	3	3⅜	a	a
Weyerh	30	151	½	24	1¼	31	1⅜
Weyerh	35	137	1-16	5	⅜	a	a
Xerox	45	1	13⅜	b	b	b	b
Xerox	50	63	8⅝	37	10¼	2	10½
Xerox	60	763	1½	94	2 15-16	26	4
Xerox	70	4	⅛	114	9-16	b	b

Total volume 105,901 Open interest 1,62...
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

The ingot watch by CORUM,
an authentic Swiss ingot, 999.9‰ pure gold



A 15 g. ingot – 10 g. for a lady – issued and numbered by the Union Bank of Switzerland. Solid 18 ct. gold case. At the finest jewellers. For a brochure, write to CORUM, 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland. Patented model

Insurance Stocks

AcdmyInsGp	67	3⅛	3⅝— ⅛
AmBkrInsFla .40	75	9⅛	9½— ⅛
ABkrLfFla .36b	12	14	14½+ ⅛
AmCapitol .12e		2¼	2⅝
AmCwlthFn		2¼	2⅝+ ⅛
AmFidelLfe .08	257	8¼	9¼
AmGrtyFin .10b	56	7⅛	8¼+ ⅛
AmIncmLfe	26	17⅞	19½
AmIntlGrp .42	651	50	51
AmInvstLife .20e	40	3⅛	4¼
AmNatlFinl .52	446	13	13⅝
AmPioneer Cp		1½	2¼
AmReinsur 1.50	205	61¼	62 +1¼
AmResrvCp	823	⅝	1 — ⅜
AmStatesLf .80	2	23¼	24⅜
AmUndrwrt .50		7⅛	7⅝+ ⅛
AnecoReins	374	11	11½— ⅜
AssocMadis .10	54	4⅝	4⅞
BankrsSecLf .60	x77	19⅜	20¼
BenefNatCp	163	13½	14½+1
BMA 1	3	28½	29
CarolCaslty .32b		6⅛	6½
ChaseNatLife 1		12½	13½
ChespkLfA .24		5¼	5⅝
ChespkLfB .24	z25	5	5⅝
ChubbCorp 2.20	467	39¼	39¾
College Univ.19e		33	40
ColonlLfeAcc .60	17	18⅞	19⅝+ ⅛
Columbia Natl.12	17	14½	15½— ⅛
CombInsAm 1.20	146	16¾	17⅛
ConnGenIns 1.32	344	35⅝	35⅞— ⅜
ContAmLife 1.32	12	33¾	35⅛— ¼
CotnStalLfe .35		6⅛	6⅝
Criterion Ins.80	5	21¼	22¼
DurhamLife 1.40	19	50¾	51¾
ERCCorp 1.20	298	50	51 — ⅛
EmpFirMar .50		20½	21½— ¼
EmployerCas 1.20b		30½	32 + ½
Equitlowa 1.20	32	22¼	23¼— ¼
ExcelsiorNY 1		18¼	19¼
FarmHomeLf .25e	7	12½	13½
FarmersGrp .84	698	23½	24 — ⅜
FedGuarLfe .20		10½	11¼— ¼
FidelCp Va.20	194	6¼	6⅝— ⅛
FidelUnLife 1.40	211	31⅝	32⅛— ⅜
FinlSecGrp .44	7	10⅞	11⅝
FstAmFin .50	36	23¼	24¼— ½
FstColonyLfe .64	10	17	18 — ⅛
FstContlLife .48		13	15
FstExecCp s	110	7¼	7⅝— ⅛
FstFederLfe .40	3	12	14 + ⅛
FstUldInc	6	2⅝	3
ForemstAmer .40	84	11¾	12⅛— ⅝
FortuneNat s		3¼	4
FoundtnFnlCp	5	⅜	⅞— ⅛
FounderFinl	2	2½	2¾
GEICOCp .32	131	8	8⅞
GEICOCp pf.74	50	16	16½
GenReinsur 4	17	169	173
GeoWashInCp	11	3¼	3⅝
GlobeLfeAc .40	80	22⅝	22⅞— ⅛
GovtEmp wt	94	2⅛	2⅜
GovtEmpLfe .44	24	15⅝	15⅞— ⅛
GuarantyNatl .50	45	15½	16¼— ⅛
HanoverIns .52	33	25⅞	26⅛+ ⅛
HartfdStmBl 2	25	29¼	30¼— ¼
HomeBenef .92	10	18	19 — ¼
IndpLblyLfe		1½	2¼
IndepLfeAcc 1.16	130	19	19⅝— ⅛
IntrcontLfe .19e	7	5½	6
Interfincl 1.10	54	20¼	21 — ¼
IntLfeHld	17	3¼	3⅝
InvHeritKy .30	z74	12½	13¼
Investorsins	100	1⅛	1⅝
InvtInsHld .17e		7¼	8¼
JeffrsnNatLf .52	102	32⅝	33⅝— ¼
KansCityLfe 2		59¼	60¼
KemperCorp 1.60	x188	28	28⅝
KyCentLfe .50	2	15⅝	16⅛
LibrtyNatLfe 1	127	22⅞	23⅝— ⅛
LifeInsGa 1.44	46	57⅛	58½
LifeInvInc .20	217	12½	13 + ⅜
Lifesurance	z80	8½	9¼
LincIncLf .60a	30	18	19½
LoyalAmLfe .40e		18	19
MCMCorp .16	6	7⅜	7¾
MassGen Lfe		5	6
ModrnSecL .20e		1¼	2
MonarchCap 1.14	327	20½	21 — ⅜
MonumentCp .92	x109	29½	30¼
MatCIAmIns .14		3⅜	4⅜
MutSavLfe .92		18⅝	19⅝
NNCorp 2	18	28	28⅝
NatLifeFla .28b	13	8	8½— ⅛
NatOldLine .36	13	9⅜	9⅝
NatResrvLf .50t		16⅝	17⅝
NatSecIns .26	1	15¼	16¼— ¼
NatWestn Lf	124	9¼	9⅝+ ⅛
NationwideA .60	20	16⅝	16⅞— ⅛
NJLife Co		12 1-16	2¼
NorthCentrl .25		15½	17
NorNatLfe .15e		5	6½
NowstNatLfe 1.04	55	28¼	29
OhCasualty 1.40	134	29½	30 + ¼
OldRepInt 1.24	66	27	27¾
PacStd Life	28	4	4⅝
PensIrIns .20		12½	13½
Penn Life.12	474	7¼	7½
PiedmtMan .14	z10	7½	8¼
PreferdRisk .50	10	18½	19½
Pres Life		4⅜	5½
ProtectiveLfe 1.52	7	41	42
ProvLfeAcc 1.58	8	41½	43
ReliableLife 1.10e		21¾	22¼—
RepbNatLfe .60	227	16⅞	17⅛— ⅛
Ryanins Grp.12	22	17⅜	18⅜
SRICp 1.60		26½	28½+ ½
SafecoCorp 1.50	71	31⅜	31⅞— ⅛
StPaulCos 1.80	157	37¼	37⅝— ⅜
SecurAmLfe .70	13	12¼	13 +2
SecurConn Lfe	66	39½	40¼— ¼
SecurLfeGa .52	9	12¾	13½
SoonerLfin		7⅛	8⅛— ⅛
SouUnAla .20e		5⅞	6¼
SouthlandFin .40	88	18⅝	19⅝
SowstnLife 1	884	27½	28 —1½
SovereignCp .05r	115	5⅜	5⅝— ⅜
StLifeIndiana .36	6	18	18⅝— ¼
StatesmGrp .15b	34	5⅛	5⅝
TransprtLfe .08l	41	13⅛	13⅝— ⅛
Unicoa		26½	30½
UnitDiversifd		⅜	1
UnFireCaslt 1	46	32	33½+1
UnPresLfe s		8⅝	9⅛
UnitSvLf III		2	3
UnitSvcLife .80	76	15	15⅝+ ⅛
WestnCasSur 1.40	4	33	33½
WestnStaLfe .60b	2	16¼	17⅜
Windsor Lfe	3	2⅜	2⅝
ZenithNat Ins.30	9	21⅝	22⅜

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended May 4, 1979

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Ramadaln	2,630,600	14¼	12⅞	13⅛	+⅝
SniFeInt	2,112,900	22⅞	21½	21⅞	—⅝
SearsRoeb	2,066,600	20⅛	19½	19⅝	—1
FairchCam	1,712,400	55⅞	51½	54¼	+2½
Woolworth	1,459,700	28⅝	25	26⅛	—2⅝
AmTT	1,296,100	59	58⅝	58⅝	Unch
GPU Cp	1,224,600	11⅛	9⅝	10	—⅜
CharterCo	1,204,200	19⅝	17⅝	17⅞	—⅜
OccidentPet	1,167,800	21⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅜
CharterCowt	1,146,300	13⅝	11⅜	12⅝	+⅜
HolidayInn	1,101,100	21¼	19	19⅛	Unch
AmHome	1,070,900	26⅛	25⅛	25½	—1
HowrdJohn	1,037,800	14⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—1
SquibbCorp	1,033,600	33½	30	30½	—⅜
ElPasoCo	1,009,700	19⅝	18	19	+½
GenMotors	994,000	60	58⅞	59	+⅛
TexacoInc	950,800	27⅝	26	26	—⅜
Filmways	883,800	18⅞	15	16⅝	+1⅜
SouthernCo	875,700	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
StorTech	849,300	45⅝	39½	40	—4⅝

Issues Trades In: 2183
Advances: 667 ; declines: 1124 ; unchanged: 312
New highs: 116 ; new lows: 125

Volume

This week	149,490,000 shares
Last Week	154,910,000 shares
1978 same week	196,180,000 shares
1979 to date	2,484,980,145 shares
1978 to date	2,133,820,000 shares
1977 to date	1,825,950,000 shares

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld
5-10-1979	9.89	9.43	9.57
5-17	9.93	9.49	9.65
5-24	9.90	9.46	9.63
5-29	9.74	9.38	9.48
5-31	9.82	9.42	9.61
6-7	9.64	9.40	9.61
6-14	9.66	9.40	9.62
6-21	9.69	9.53	9.78
6-26	9.65	9.53	9.69
6-28	9.60	9.40	9.66
7-5	9.72	9.56	9.98
7-12	9.73	9.63	9.94
7-19	9.73	9.63	9.96
7-24	9.72	9.60	9.94
7-26	9.72	9.62	9.96
8-2	9.68	9.66	10.03
8-9	9.70	9.56	9.94
8-16	9.70	9.56	9.96
8-21	9.70	9.56	9.97
8-23	9.70	9.58	10.00
8-30	9.67	9.57	10.01
9-6	9.65	9.57	10.03
9-13	9.66	9.56	10.03
9-18	9.68	9.54	10.03
9-20	9.65	9.53	10.02
9-27	9.68	9.58	10.10
10-4	9.69	9.59	10.13
10-11	9.69	9.57	10.12
10-16	9.64	9.50	10.06
10-18	9.68	9.58	10.15
10-25	9.68	9.58	10.17
11-1	9.63	9.41	10.22
11-13	9.65	9.53	10.15
12-11	9.55	9.45	10.08
1-8-1980	9.52	9.42	10.08
2-5	9.55	9.45	10.15
3-4	9.47	9.27	10.14
4-1	9.47	9.37	10.19
4-29	9.44	9.40	10.28

NYSE Averages

Week Ended May 4, 1979

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust.	63.78	62.99	62.99	—0.76
Transp.	45.79	45.27	45.27	—0.60
Utils.	37.78	37.59	37.59	—0.28
Finance	59.36	58.89	58.89	—0.56
Composite	57.38	56.76	56.76	—0.44
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust.	114.78	112.28	112.56	—1.26
20 Transp.	14.17	13.86	13.94	—0.16
40 Utils.	49.27	48.34	48.62	—0.43
40 Finance	11.96	11.78	11.81	—0.12
500 Stocks	102.57	100.42	100.69	—1.11
Dow Jones				
30 Indust.	857.59	847.54	847.54	—9.10
20 Transp.	229.06	226.24	226.24	—4.62
15 Utils.	100.96	100.44	100.44	—0.74
65 Comb.	290.93	288.10	288.10	—3.68

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended May 4, 1979

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
BrasconA	6,797,400	22⅞	20¾	21¼	+½
McCullOil	779,100	7⅝	6⅝	7	+⅛
PrudRlEst	751,200	7⅝	7¼	7¼	Unch
IntCityGas	446,900	10⅞	8⅞	10⅞	+1½
MarinduqB	437,600	N.A.	1⅛	1⅜	+⅜
RangerOil	395,900	21⅞	19⅝	20⅛	+1⅛
SyntexCorp	352,800	37⅞	34⅞	35	—2½
BowValley	327,600	27	23⅞	24⅛	+⅛
ResrtIntA	327,200	47⅞	45⅝	45½	—⅜
TubosMex	324,400	40⅝	34	35⅝	—¼

Volume: 27,145,582 shares
Year to Date: 320,826,652 shares
Issues traded in: 1004
Advances: 357 ; declines: 469 ; unchanged: 178
New Highs: 74 ; new lows: 20

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing Prices of the week's trading.)

Baybanks	33	33⅝
Cleveland Trust Co.	35	36
Detroit Bank Corporation	25¼	26
Fidelcor Inc.	12⅛	12⅝
First Md. Bncp.	20⅝	21½
First Nat. Cinn.	28	29
Girard Company	23⅝	24
Ind Val Bank & Trust Phil.	24	25
Lincoln First Banks	24½	25¼
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts.	28	28⅝
Nat. City Corporation	42⅝	43½
New England Merch. Boston	21½	22
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	28⅝	28⅝
Pitts Nat. Bank	41½	42¼
Prov. Nat. Corp.	26¼	27
Secur Pac Corporation		
Shawmut Ass. Boston	35½	36½
Sta Str. Bank Boston	22⅝	23½
U.S. Trust New York	25½	26½
Un Va Bankshares	25¼	25⅝
Virginia Nat Bnksh	14⅝	15⅝

ADVERTISEMENT

XEROX CORPORATION
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from **May 14th, 1979** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div.cp.no. 20** of the **CDR's Xerox Corporation, each repr. 1 sh.** will be payable with **Dfls. 1.05 net** (div.per record-date 3.2.1979; gross $ -.60 p.sh) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = $ -.090 = Dfls. 0.18 per CDR. Div.cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= $ -.090 = Dfls. 0.18) with Dfls. 0.87 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, April 25th, 1979.

Dfls. 50,000,000.-
6¼% Bearer Notes 1973 due 1977/1980
of

MALAYSIA

Third annual redemption instalment (Redemption Group No. 2 and No. 1 fell due on June 15, 1977 and June 15, 1978 resp.)

As provided in the Terms and Conditions Redemption Group No. 3, amounting to Dfls. 12.500.000,–, has been drawn for redemption on June 15, 1979 and consequently the Note which bears number 3 and all Notes bearing a number which is 4, or a multiple of 4, plus 3 are payable as from

June 15, 1979

at

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
(Central Paying Agent)
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
in Amsterdam;
N.M. Rothschild & Sons, Limited
in London;
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
in Luxembourg;
Algemene Bank Nederland (Genève) S.A.
in Geneva;
Algemene Bank Nederland in der Schweiz AG
in Zurich.

May 7, 1979.

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AGENCY OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

INVITATION TO BID

Sealed bids covering supply of Fabricated Steel for a new 200 MW Unit 3 thermal power plant addition, serving Semarang and the Central Java Transmission System, located at Semarang, Central Java, will be received up until 10:30 a.m. Western Indonesia time on 22 June 1979, and then publicly opened at 11:00 a.m. at the office of Perusahaan Umum Listrik Negara, Jalan Trunojoyo Blok M 1/135, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Bidding Documents comprise one volume consisting of Invitation and *Instructions to Bidders, General Conditions, Bond and Contract Forms and* Technical Specifications for Fabricated Steel, Floor Grating and Stair Treads, and Handrailings.

Lump sum proposals will be received for all materials.

Beginning 20 April 1979 complete sets of bidding documents in eight copies may be examined and collected personally by the bidder or his authorized representative upon payment of the non-refundable amount of U.S. $69.00 or Rp. 43,000 from PLN at the following address:

Directorate of Planning
Perusahaan Umum Listrik Negara
Jalan Trunojoyo Blok M 1/135
Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta,
Indonesia.

Perusahaan Umum Listrik Negara reserves the right to reject any and all bids, may waive bid irregularities and will consider only bids from fabricators or their authorized representatives. To qualify for an award, the bidder must have fabricated three or more facilities having similar or larger structural and tonnage requirements to those specified and which must have been installed successfully a minimum of three years.

PLN has received a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the financing of Unit 3 and intends to apply the proceeds of this loan to payments under the contract for which this invitation is issued. Only manufacturers residing in member countries of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Switzerland are eligible to bid.

Jakarta,
Perusahaan Umum Listrik Negara.

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…W YORK (AP)— …e following quota-…s, supplied by the …tional Association of …urities Dealers, Inc., …the prices at which …se securities could …e been sold (Net As-… Value) or bought …lue plus sales …rge) Friday.

Bonds	Last Price
Am Dev. Bank	
…4½s84N	81
…9⅝s85	92
World Bank	
…k 4½s82	85.17
…k 5⅝s91	68.28
…k 5⅝s92	70.16
…k 5⅝s93	70.24
…k 6½s94	74.2
…k 6⅝s94	75.16
…k 8⅛s85	89
…k 8⅛s96	87.8
…k 8s80	98.8
…k 8.15s85	93.12
…k 8.3s80	97.24
…k 8.6s85	95.12
…k 8.35s88	97
…k 8.85s85	95.28
…k 9.35s00	97.16
…k 8s81	95
…k 8⅝86	91.16
…k 8.85s01	90.16
…k 7.8s86	87.16
…k 8⅝01	89.8
…k 7s82	91.16
…k 7.65s87	90
…k 8⅛02	87
…k 7⅛82	92.16
…k 7⅛87	89
…k 8.25s82	89
…eration Bonds	
…10s85	98½
…9⅝95	90⅝
…10⅛97	84
…4⅛s96	65½
…4⅛s87	65½
…7⅝96	93⅝
…8⅝87	85½
…11.5s99	102
…9⅝84	100⅛
…9s2080	83⅝
…8⅝s81	80
…7⅝s02	72⅝
…7⅝s02	72
…8⅝s03	88⅝
…8⅝s03	77
…9⅝s04	87
…10⅝05	98⅛
…10½05	95
…8⅝87	81⅝
…8⅝87	87½
…9⅛07	81⅝
…9⅝08	86¼
…9⅝08	87⅝
…6s96	81
…5⅝96	60⅝
…4s81	89
…9s89	91
…6s87	84½
…11½s94	130
…5.2s91	87⅝
…6.6s93	85⅝
…7⅝96	88⅛
…8⅝s83	94⅛
…9s2000	93⅝
…4½92	101
…8⅛87	90⅝
…4⅛s82	87⅛
…3⅝83r	81⅝
…5⅛s91	99
…6s92	79⅛
…9s95	94⅛
…4⅛80	94 13-16
…9⅛s95	95⅛
…8s86	91⅝

Bonds	Last Price
AMAX 8⅜96	91
AMAX 8½84	94⅛
Amerce 5s92	78
AHes 6⅝96	79¼
AFoP 4.8s87	71¼
AFoP 4.8s87r	70
AForP 5s38	53½
AAirl 4¼s92	53
AAirl 11s88	103
AAirl 10⅞s88	101½
AAirl 10s89	97⅝
ABrnd 4⅝90	75
ABrnd 5⅝92	77¼
ABrnd 9⅝79	99⅝
ABrnd 8⅝85	92⅝
ACan 9¼84	98½
ACaM 6⅝91	60
ACred 7.95s82	84
ACred 8⅝85	93
ACyan 7⅝01	79½
AExC 9½s82	99⅝
AExC 8½s86	91⅝
AExC 7.7s87	86¼
AHoist 5½s93	87
AHosp 5⅝99	100
AMF 4¼s81	92¼
AMF 4¼s81r	92
AmMot 6s88	84
ASmel 4⅝88	68⅛
AmStr 9⅝90	98
AmStr 9⅝01	91⅝
ASu 5.3s93	64¼
ASu 5.3s93r	64¼
ATT 2¾s80	93⅛
ATT 2⅝s82	85
ATT 3¼s84	77¾
ATT 4⅜s85	79⅛
ATT 2¾s86	70⅛
ATT 2⅞s87	88
ATT 3⅞s90	64⅛
ATT 3⅞s90r	64⅛
ATT 8⅝00	93⅛
ATT 7s01	77⅝
ATT 6½s79	98⅛
ATT 7⅛s03	77⅝
ATT 8.80s05	94½
ATT 7⅝s82	95¼
ATT 8⅝s07	91½
Amfac 5¼94	67
Ampx 5½s94	65¼
AppP 7⅝s79	98 1-16
AppP 11⅛s83	101½
AppP 11s82	100⅛
AppP 10⅞s84	100⅛
Arco 8.70s81	97⅝
Arco 8s82	94⅛
Arco 8⅝s83	93⅛
Arco 8s84	93¼
Arco 7⅝s86	89⅛
Aristr 9½89	95½
ArizP 7.45s82	77½
ArizP 9½s82	99⅝
ArizP 9.8s80	99
ArizP 10⅝s00	104
ArlnRlt 5s86	58
ArmS 8.7s95	98½
Armr 4½s83	83⅝
Armr 5s84	83
Armr 5s84r	83
Armr 9⅞s08	97½
ArCk 8s96	89½
ArCk 8.45s84	94
ArRub 4½s87	76⅛
ArRub 8⅝s96	89⅝
Asar 8.8s85	95⅛
AshO 4⅝s93	130½
AshO 8.8s00	93⅜
ADGC 8⅝s83	93⅛
AsCp 9⅛90	92
AsCp 8⅝s81	96⅛
AsCp 8.2s87	88½
AsInv 4⅝85	77
AsInv 7⅝88	82
Atchsn 4s95	57⅝
Athine 11s93	93⅝
AtlCSt 4⅝88	70½
ARich 5⅝97	81¼
ARich 8⅝00	90⅝
ARich 7.7s00	84⅛
AvcoC 5½s93	63½
AvcoC 7½s93	71⅛
AvcoC 9⅝01	13.
AvcoF 6⅝s87	77½
AvcoF 7⅝89	86⅝
AvcoF 9⅝89	97⅝
AvcoF 11s90	102⅝
AvcoF 10⅝s	101¼
AvcoF 9⅝s83	98
AvcoF 8½s84	92⅝
AvcoF 9⅝98	96⅝
Bally 6s98	126½
BO 4s80	92½
BO 4s80r	92
BO 4⅛s10A	60
BO 4⅛s95	80
BalGE 3⅛90	48½
BalGE 10s82	100
BalGE 10⅝s83	100⅛
BalGE 9⅞s05	97⅝
BalGE 8⅛s07	84
BangP 5⅝92	79
BangP 8¼94	89
BangP 11½s98	108
BangP 11⅛98	97½
BkCal 6⅝96	82⅛
BkNY 6⅛s94	85½
Banka 7⅝s03	84
Banka 8⅝s05	92½
Banka 8⅝01	89½
Bkam 8.5s07	86⅛
BnkTr 8⅛s99	83½
BnkTr 8⅝s02	85
BaxL 4⅝s91	118
BaxL 4⅝s01	98⅛
BayCol 8⅛s81r	87½
BecD 4⅛s88	85
BecD 5s89	76⅛
Belco 4⅝s88	90½
Belden 8s90	105⅛
BellCn 9s08	91
BellPa 8⅝06	90⅛
BellPa 7⅛s12	75⅛
BellPa 7s80	96⅛
BellPa 7½13	80
BellPa 9⅝14	98⅛
BellPa 8⅛17	85
BellPa 9⅛19	96⅛
Bemi 6⅝92	84⅛
Bendx 9⅛81	98½
BenCp 7½s96	80⅛
BepCp 9⅝79	99 7-16
BenCp 8.35s88	91
BenCp 9.4s85	98⅛
Berky 5⅝86	65⅛
BethSt 4½90	69½
BethSt 5.4s92	79⅛
BethSt 6⅞99	80⅛
BethSt 9s00	91½
BethSt 8.45s05	84
BlkD 8.45s85	94⅛
BobbB 5⅛81	87
Bordn 4⅝91	85⅛
BorW 9⅝s81	99
BorW 8⅝86	89
vlBoM 6s78f	78
vlBos 4½78f	39⅛
BosE 12½79	100¼
Braf 5⅝86xw	75
Braf 10s86	95½
BrkUn 9¼95	92⅝
BrkUn 9⅜85	99
BrkUn 9⅝96	96⅛
BwgF 10⅛96	100
Brswk 4½81	91⅛
BudaC 6s10	53
Bulova 6s90	67½
BurNo 5½92	88
Burro 7⅝81	95½
Butte 5½s88	78
Butte 10⅛97	80⅛
CCI 12⅛98	104½
CIT 7⅝81	94½
CIT 8.85s82	96⅛
CIT 9½95	99
CIT 7⅝86	90⅛
CME1 6½s82f	65⅛
CNA 8½95	82⅛
Caesr 12⅛98	99⅛
Caesr 11⅛97	91¼
Caesr 7s94	96
CPols perp	43½
CPols perr	41
CarPL 7⅝02	79
CaroT 7⅝01	79⅝
Carr 5⅝s89	93⅛
Carr 7⅝s98	87⅛
CartH 7.9s82	94
CartH 8⅛96	86½
CasNG 10½92	99⅛
Case 5½s98	79⅛
CastlC 5⅝94	71
CatTr 5.3s92	78⅛
CatTr 5⅝86	85
CatTr 8.6s99	91
CatTr 8⅝82	95⅛
CatTr 5½00	111⅛
Cave 11½s00D	97⅛
Cave 11½s00N	96⅛
Ceco 4.75s88	68⅛
Celanse 4s90	68½
Cenco 5s96	51⅛
Cenco 4⅝97	50
CTIUt 8.1s96	82⅛
CenTel 8s96	83⅝
CentTel 9s98	101
ChPop 4½84	99½
ChrtCo 10⅝98	88
ChrNY 7s79	98 25-32
ChsBk 4⅝93	71⅝
ChsBk 8⅝86	94⅛
ChsC 6⅛96	78½
ChsC 9.7s99	100
Chelse 5⅝93	66½
Chelse 10s99	106
Chmirn 9s94	93
ChNY 5⅝96	67⅝
ChNY 4⅝80	96½
ChNY 8⅛02	86
ChNY 18.9s04	100⅛
ChORA 4s89	61¼
C&O 4⅝92	61⅛
CO 4⅛92r	61½
CPoM 7⅛12	76
CPoM 8⅝09	92⅝
CPoV 8⅝09	90⅛
CPoV 9⅛15	95⅛
CPWV 7⅛13	75
CPoWV 9s15	92
CGfW 4s88	58⅛
ChokF 4⅝81	91⅝
ChrCif 7s89	89½
ChCtt 13s99	103
Chrysl 8⅝95	71⅛
Chryslr 8s98	64
ChryF 7⅝86	73⅛
ChryF 8.35s91	72½
ChryF 7.7s92	69
ChryF 7s79	98⅝
ChryF 10s81	96⅛
ChryF 9½83	89⅛
ChryF 9s86	80⅛
ChryF 8⅞82	89
ChryF 8⅝84	85½
ChryF 9⅝87	80⅛
CInGE 4⅝87	69
Citicp 6⅝79	97 25-32
Citicp 6⅝80	94⅝
Citicp 9.7s89	100⅛
Citicp 5⅝00	73⅛
Citicp 8.45s07	86⅛
Citicp 8⅝87	86
Citicp 11.05s98	100⅛
Citicp 11.1s04	100⅛
CitSv 6⅝89	74
CitSv 7.45s01	86⅛
ClyInv 7½90	95
ClyInv 8s91	78
ClyInv 8⅛91	78⅛
ClyInv 9s96	81½
ClyInv 9⅝97	81⅛
ClkEq 9⅝99	98
ClkEq 9s82	98
ClkEq 18⅛79	99⅛
ClkEq 9⅝82	98
ClevEl 7⅝90	80⅛
ClevEl 8⅝91	84½

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

Bonds	Last Price
ClevEl 8⅝85	86
ClevEl 9⅛09	92⅝
ClevEl 9.85s10	91½
ClevEl 8.85s83	95⅛
ClevEl 8.65s80	97⅝
CluetP 4⅛84	72½
ColuG 3⅝81	89⅛
ColuG 4⅝83	83⅛
ColuG 5⅝85	80
ColuG 9s94	93⅝
ColuG 8⅝95	91½
ColuG 9⅛95	94⅛
ColuG 8⅝96	89
ColuG 8¼96	87⅝
ColuG 7½97M	79⅝
ColuG 9⅞99	98⅛
ColuG 9⅝89	99⅝
ColuPl 5⅛94	86
ColuPl 11⅝90	100⅛
ColSO 4⅝87	67
ColSO 7⅝80	95
ColSO 11s83	101⅞
ColSO 9⅛82	96⅛
ColSO 9⅝84	96⅛
CmlCr 8⅛91	91⅝
CmlCr 6⅝79	99⅛
CmlCr 8s81	96½
CmlCr 8.4s81	95¼
CmlCr 8⅝88	91⅝
CmwE 7⅝03F	77⅛
CmwE 7⅝03J	78
CmwE 8s03	82⅛
CmwE 9s79	99½
CmwE 8⅝80	97⅛
CmwE 8⅝05	87½
CmwE 9s03	96
CmwE 8⅝81	96⅛
CmwE 9⅝04	93
CmwE 8s82	92⅝
CmwE 8⅝07J	81
CmwE 8⅝07D	79
CmwE 8⅝07	81⅝
CmwE 9⅝08	91
CmaSci 6s94	76⅛
ConnM 6⅝98	95
ConnM 6s96	71½
ConEd 3s81	88⅛
ConEd 3⅛81	88
ConEd 3⅛81r	88
ConEd 3⅝82	85
ConEd 3⅝85	69
ConEd 3⅝85r	69
ConEd 4⅝86	68½
CnEd 4⅛86r	68
ConEd 5s87	69⅛
ConEd 5s87r	69⅛
ConEd 4s88	63
ConEd 4⅝90	63⅛
ConEd 5s90r	63⅛
ConEd 4⅝91	59
ConEd 4⅝92V	58
CnEd 4⅝92Vr	58⅛
ConEd 4⅝92W	58⅛
ConE 4⅝92Wr	56
ConEd 4⅝93	57⅛
ConEd 9⅝s	90
ConEd 7.9s01	77
ConEd 7.9s02	76⅛
ConEd 7⅝03	74½
ConEd 8.4s03	81
ConEd 9⅛04	86⅛
ConFd 7⅝96	82
CnNG 5s85	81⅛
CnNG 4⅝86	74½
CnNG 4⅝87	72½
CnNG 8⅛94	88⅛
CnNG 9s95	95
CnNG 8⅝96	88⅝
CnNG 7⅝98	83½
CnNG 9⅛95	96⅛
CnNG 8⅝96	89⅛
CnPw 5⅝96	65⅛
CnPw 6⅝98	71½
CnPw 7⅝99	75½
CnPw 8⅝00	82
CnPw 8⅛01	77⅝
CnPw 7½01	72
CnPw 7½02O	72
CnPw 8⅝03	81
CnPw 11⅝94	102⅛
CnPw 11⅛82	100⅛
CnPw 9⅝80	98⅛
CnPw 11½00	109
CnPw 9⅝06	94⅛
CtlAir 3½92	51½
CtlGp 8.85s04	87½
CtlC 10.6s89	108
CtlC 8½s85	95⅛
CtlllR 7⅝79	96
CtlOil 9⅝99	95½
CtlOil 9⅝09	97½
CtlCal 10s82	99⅛
CtlTl 10⅝83	100⅛
CtlDat 5⅝87	73
CoopL 7½s91	140
CoopL 4½s92	71⅝
CoopL 10½92	96⅛
CrnPd 4⅝83	81⅛
CrnPd 5⅝92	84⅝
CornG 7⅝98	90
Crane 7s93	74
Crane 7s94	71⅛
Crane 8s85	91⅛
Crane 10⅝94	95⅛
CrdF 10⅝81	99½
CrdF 9s86	92½
Cresnt 5½80	95½
CrocN 5⅝96	79⅝
CrocN 10s94	100
CrwnC 8⅝88	74
Culb 11⅝05	90
DPF 5½87	69½
Dana 6s91	84
Dana 8⅝08	95
Dart 7½96	82⅛
Dart 4⅝97	75⅛
DatGen 8⅝02	91⅛
Davc 5⅝94	70⅛
Davc 6s94	74½
Davc 6⅛96	92½
DaytH 9⅝95	99⅛
DaytP 8s03	81
DaytP 10⅛81	100
DaytP 8⅝06	86
Deere 4½83	84⅛
Deere 8.4s	90
Deere 5⅝01	104⅛
DeerCr 8⅛82	96⅛
DeerCr 8s84	91⅝
DelPw 6⅝97	69
DelPw 9⅝83	97
DetEd 3⅛80	94
DetEd 2⅞82	78⅝
DetEd 6s96	63
DetEd 6.4s98	65⅛
DetEd 9s99	84
DetEd 9.15s	85⅝
DetEd 8.15s	78⅝
DetEd 8⅝01	76
DetEd 7⅝01	70⅛
DetEd 7½03	71
DetEd 12½79	100 3-16
DetEd 12⅛82	103
DetEd 11⅝00	106
DetEd 10⅝06	97⅛
DiGior 5⅛93	89⅝
DiaSh 9⅝00	98½
Digit 9⅝2000	96
Digit 4½02	112½
Diling 5½94	64
Dilling 9⅝99	108
Divers 5⅝93	59⅝
Divers 9⅝91	81⅛
DmBk 7⅝96	76½
DmBk 9⅝83	99½
Dow 7.75s99	87½
Dow 8⅝2000	92⅝
Dow 8.92000	93⅛
Dow 7.4s02	83
Dow 7⅝03	85
Dow 8⅛s05	88⅝
Dow 8⅝s06	87⅝
Dow 7⅝07	85½
Dow 8⅝08	91⅛
duPnt 8s81	96
duPnt 8.45s04	90⅝
duPnt 8s85	92⅛
duPnt 8⅛86	93
DukeP 7⅛82	77½
DukeP 7⅝02	74
DukeP 7⅝03	80½
DukeP 8⅝83	80
DukeP 9⅝04	94⅛
DukeP 13s79	100 9-32
DukeP 9⅝05	91⅛
DuqL 9s06	87
DuqL 8⅝07	81⅛
DuqL 10⅛09	98⅝
EGG 3⅝s87	78
ESys 4½s92	86⅛
EasAir 5s92	52½
EasAir 4⅝93	52
EatnCr 8⅛84	92
ElPas 8⅝95	103
ElPas 6s93A	110½
Engih 5⅝97	120
Ens 9⅝s95	99
Ens 7.6s98	83⅛
EqtLf 6⅛90	78½
EssxC 11⅝98	98
Estrl 6⅛95	75
Exxon 6s97	73⅝
Exxon 6½98	76½
ExxP 9s04	94⅛
ExxP 8.05s80	97⅝
ExxP 8⅝00	94
ExxP 7.65s83	92
ExxP 8⅝01	89½
FMC 4⅛92	73½
Fairch 4⅝92	136
Frch 9⅝98	88
FairFd 9s96	94
Fd 8.85s96	77
Famly 4⅝90	57
Farah 5s94	45⅛
Feddr 5s96	49½
Feddr 8⅝94	74
FedN 4⅝s96	82⅛
Fiber 6⅝s98	90
Flmwy 11s98	91⅛
Finan 10⅛90	98½
FinCpA 6s88	68½
FstCh 6⅝80	94⅛
FstCh 7⅝86	88½
FlatBn 9s83	97⅛
FlatBn 9⅝99	98⅝
FMerBc 9⅝83	98⅝
FtNBAtl 9s84	94
FtNOre 6⅝80	96 11-16
FtNBo 6⅝79	99 1-16
FtNBo 6⅝80	95⅝
FtNBo 7.6s81	94⅛
FtNBo 8.3s85	92⅛
FtNSt 7.2s79	99½
FtPenn 5s93	55⅛
FstSec 7s79	98⅛
FstSec 11s99	101⅛
FtUnRl 7s91	106
FtWis 8⅛96	86
FisbM 4⅝97	62½
FishF 6½94	72⅛
FlexlV 4⅝97	82
FlaPL 8⅝80	97
FlaPL 8⅝82	96⅛
FlaPL 10⅝81	100½
FlaPL 9⅛84	97½
FlyTigr 7s80	98½
FlyTigr 9s91	95⅛
Ford 8⅛90	91⅛
Ford 7.4s88	97 29-32
Ford 9¼94	98½
FrdC 8⅝90N	93⅛
FrdC 8⅛91	92½
FrdC 4⅛91	84
FrdC 4⅝96	70
FrdC 4⅝98	78
FrdC 7s80	97⅛
FrdC 7⅝93	83⅛
FrdC 7⅝93	86⅛
FrdC 8⅝82	96⅛
FrdC 9⅝81	99⅛
FrdC 10⅛94	105
FrdC 8⅝83	96⅛
FrdC 8.85s86	95½
FrdC 9.7s80	98
FrdC 8⅝86	95
FrdC 8⅝86	93
FrdC 8.1s84	92⅛
FrdC 8⅝88	90⅛
FrdC 8⅝01	88⅛
FrdC 7⅝89	86⅛
FrdC 8⅝02	87⅛
FrdC 8⅝04	93⅛
FrdC 8⅝86	92½
FrdC 9s84	97
FrdC 8⅝90	93⅛
FrdC 9⅛85	98⅛
FrdC 9.55s89	97⅛
ForeD 4½80	97
ForeD 5½80	110
FoMcK 6s94	83½
Frut 5½94	78
Frut 9.7s96	93½
FruF 7.6s84	89½
FruF 9.15s83	96⅛
FruF 8s87	88⅛
Fuqua 7s88	72⅛
Fuqua 9½98	82⅛
Fuqua 9⅝97	86⅛
Gamb 10s89	90
GnATr 5⅝99	87½
GnEl 5.3s92	79⅛
GnEl 7½96	87⅛
GnEl 6⅝79	98⅝
GnEl 8⅛04	91
GEICr 7s80	97⅛
GEICr 8⅝82	97⅛
GEICr 8.6s85	94⅝
GEICr 8.4s81	98
GEIC 8.65s84	96⅛
GEICr 8⅛86	92⅛
GEICr 7⅝88	86
GEICr 8⅛97	86⅛
GEICr 9⅛84	97⅝
GEICr 9⅝87	99⅝
GenFin 9½84	95⅛
GFood 8⅝90	97
GHost 6s90f	59
GHost 7s94	63⅛
GHost 11s88	115
GnInst 5s92	82
GnlIn 10⅛96	119⅛
GMills 8⅝95	95½
GMills 8s99	88
GMA 5s80	94⅛
GMA 5s80r	94
GMA 5s81	92⅛
GMA 4⅝82	87⅛
GMA 4⅝83	85⅛
GMA 4⅝s83r	84⅛
GMA 4⅛85	77½
GMA 4⅝87	73⅝
GMA 6⅛88	80⅛
GMA 7⅛90	82⅛
GMA 8s93	86½
GMA 7⅝94	84⅝
GMA 7⅝95	82⅛
GMA 7⅝92	82½
GMA 7.85s98	84⅛
GMA 8⅝99	92½
GMA 8.70s83	94⅝
GMA 8⅝s85	91½
GMA 8⅝s00	91½
GMA 8⅛86A	90⅝
GMA 8⅛86J	91⅛
GMA 8⅝01	91½
GMA 8.35s86	90⅛
GMA 8⅛96	86⅛
GMA 7.35s87	86⅛
GMA 8⅛06	86
GMA 8.2s88	91
GMA 8⅝88	92⅛
GMA 8⅝85	96⅝
GMA 9s84	97⅛
GM 8.05s85	93½
GM 8⅝s85	93⅛
GTE 4s90	65⅛
GTE 4s90r	65⅛
GTE 6⅛91	89½
GTE 5s92	69½
GTE 9⅝95	98⅝
GTE 6⅛96	82
GTE 9⅝99	95⅛
GTCal 8⅝96	89
Gene 10⅝84	92⅛
GaPac 5⅛96	98½
GaPac 6⅝82	93⅛
GaPac 7⅛85	89½
GaPw 8⅝00	83½
GaPw 9⅝01	70⅛
GaPw 8⅝01	75
GaPw 7⅝01	72
GaPw 7½02J	71⅛
GaPw 7½02D	71⅛
GaPw 8⅝04	78½
GaPw 11s79	99 25-32
GaPw 11⅝08	102⅝
GaPw 11⅝05	102
GaPw 9⅝08	86½
GaPw 9⅝08	89
GaPw 10⅛09	94½
GldLw 4⅝87	76
Glddn 5⅝83	90⅛
Gdrch 8⅛94	89
Gdrch 7s97	74½
Gdrch 9⅝82	99⅝
Gdyr 7.35s97	81½
Grace 4⅛90	72⅛
Grace 6⅛96	96⅛
GranC 4⅝94	65½
GtNoN 7⅝98	91
GGlan 4⅛92	76⅛
Greyh 6½90	81⅛
GreyF 9.7 84	96½
GthRt 6⅝82	78
Grum 4⅛92	61
Grum 8s99	104
GlfWn 6s87	82⅛
GlfWn 6s88	75
GlfWn 5½93	78½
GlfWn 7s03A	64½
GlfWn 7s03B	64½
GlfMO 5s15	41
GlfMO 4s44	32½
GlfMo 5s56f	38
GlOil 8⅛95	91
GlfRes 10⅝97	96
GlfStU 3⅝81	85⅝
GlfStU 7⅛92	87½
GlfUtd 8⅝86	93⅛
Hallb 8⅛81	95½
Hallb 9⅛00	99⅛
HamP 5s94	74
Harra 9⅛96	95⅛
HarBk 7.2s80	95⅛
HarHd 8⅛96	93⅛
Hawn 9s2000	88½
Hawn 8.35s03	81½
Hellr 9⅝89	95⅛
Hellr 7⅝92	82⅝
Hellr 10⅛86	96½
Hellr 8.1s87	88½
Hercul 6⅝99	83
Hercul 8⅝83	92⅛
Heubn 4½97	63½
Holldy 9½95	95⅛
HonyF 9.65s81	98½
HosAff 10s99	92½
HosAff 10s91	98
Hostin 5⅛94	68
HouF 8.45s97	84⅛
HouF 8.2s07	86
HousF 8⅝83	95
HousL 5½85	86
HNG 9.75s95	100
HughsT 9s00	92
Human 6s89	217
Humn 11.7s98	96
HuntlR 9⅝04	80⅛
ICI 8⅛03	93⅛
ITTF 11⅛85	102½
ITTF 8⅛02	82⅛
IllBel 2⅝81	89⅝
IllBel 7⅝06	80⅛
IllBel 8s04	86⅛
IllPw 7.6s01	79
IllPw 8⅛07	82½
IllPw 8⅝08	91½
Inco 6.85s93	77⅝
InMic 10⅝82	99⅝
InMic 11s83	100½
InMic 10⅝87	98
InMP 10⅝84	101
IndBel 8⅝11	85
IndBel 10s14	101
IndBel 8⅝17	86
IndBel 8s14	84⅛
IngR 8⅝s85	95½
InldStl 8⅝95	92
InldStl 9½00	98
Instico 9⅝99	107
InsInv 7⅝80	93
IntHrv 4⅝88	87½
IntHrv 8⅝95	89⅛
IntHrv 9s04	92
InHvC 4⅝79	96⅝
InHvC 4⅝81	89
InHvC 8⅝91	88½
InHvC 7½94	79½
InHvC 9.15s82	96⅝
InHvC 8⅝81	96
InHvC 9s84	94½
InHvC 8.35s86	90⅛
InMin 4s91	114⅛
IPap 8.85s95	92⅛
IPap 4⅛96	59⅝
IPap 8.85s00	94
IntSlvr 5s93	66
IntTT 11s82	103½
IntTT 9⅝s83	97
IntTT 8⅝00	111
IpcoH 5⅝87	68½
Itel 9⅝98	84½
Itel 10½98	96
JCP 10⅛85	99
JoneL 6⅝94	63
JoneL 9⅝95	87⅝
JoneL 9⅝96	84
Kmart 6s99	91½
Kane 9½90	82⅛
KaufB 12⅛99	100½
Kellog 8⅝85	95⅛
Kenn 7⅝01	80½
KerrMc 8s83	93
Kidde 10⅝83	101¼
Kidde 9⅝03	98⅛
KimCl 5⅝91	85⅛
KimCl 5⅝92	87⅛
Kraft 8⅝04	91
Kroar 9s95	93
Kroar 8.7s98	90⅛
Kroar 9⅝83	100½
LTV 5s88	55
LTV 9⅝97	72⅛
LTV 11s07	83⅛
LearS 10s04	94
Lfemk 11s98	94
LlgGp 6s92	76½
Litton 3⅝87	76⅛
Litton 87rep	76⅛
Lockh 4⅛92	58⅛
Loew 6⅝93	76½
LomN 5⅝91	76
LonSl 5⅝93	91
LaIsLt 9⅝82	97½
LaIsLt 9⅝83	96⅝
LaIsLt 9⅝84	99⅝
Loral 10⅝97	98⅝
Lorilld 6⅝93	75⅛
LouGs 4⅝90	67½
Lowen 8½96	79⅛
LuckSt 6⅝00	118⅛
Lykes 7½94N	58½
Lykes 7½94	57⅛
Lykes 11s00	82½
MGIC 5s93	72
MGIC 8⅝88	91⅛
MacD 4s87	91
MckF 9⅝90	95⅛
MckF 9⅝91	94⅝
MckTr 5⅝81	98⅛
MckTr 7⅝97	82⅛
MckTr 10⅝85	107
Macke 4⅝92	65
MacMl 4s92	76½
McyCr 8s82	93⅛
McyCr 9⅛80	98
MeYk 9.1s02	91⅛
MeYk 8½82	86⅛
MfrH 7.6s81	94⅛
MfrH 8⅛04	85⅛
MfrH 8⅝82	95⅛
MfrHT 8⅛85	94⅛
MarO 8⅝00	89⅛
MarO 7.65s83	92⅛
Marcor 6⅛98	78⅝
MarM 4⅝03	75
MartA 9⅝96	93⅝
MdCu 5⅝94	79½
MaMu 6⅝90	74
MaMu 6⅝91	75⅛
MayDC 9s89	96
McCro 5s81	86½
McCro 7½94	62
McCro 10⅝85	89⅛
McCro 7½94N	62⅛
McCro 7⅝97	62⅝
McCro 7⅝95	62½
McDnl 9⅝82	100
McDnl 9s85	97⅛
McDnl 8⅝88	92⅛
McDD 4⅝91	105
McGE 7⅝96	85⅛
McGH 3⅝92	64⅛
Mead 8⅝95	90⅛
Melln 7.8s82	95
Melln 9.7s89	100⅛
Menx 5⅛90	68
MerTx 11.2s99	107
Merck 7⅝85	92½
MGM 10s93	94⅛
MGM 10s93	94⅛
MGM 10⅛s96	99½
MGM 9⅛s86	96⅛
Metro 9⅝88	95
MichB 3⅛88	63½
MichB 4⅝91	65
MichB 7⅝11	82
MichB 7s12	73⅛
MichB 9.6s08	96½
MicG 10⅝95	104
MicW 10⅝95	100⅛
MidMl 8s88	87½
MidlBk 8⅝84	95
MSPSS 4s91f	50
MMM 8.2s	94⅛
MMM 8.85s	95⅛
MKT 4s90	51½
MKT 5⅛33f	20
MPcCp 8s94	105⅛
MPac 4⅛90	67½
MPac 4⅛05	52
MPac 4⅝20f	47½
MPac 4⅝30f	46½
MPac 5s45f	47½
MoPtC 10s97	97
MoAl 8.4505	89½
Mobil 8½01	98
MobO 7⅝01	83⅛
Monag 10s99	93
Mons 9⅛00	96
Mons 8s85	93⅛
Mons 8⅛00	89
MonW 9⅝00	98½
MntWC 5⅛81	91½
MntWC 6⅛87	80⅛
MntWC 7⅝88	84⅛
MntWC 9⅛90	93½
MntWC 9⅛83	98
MonyM 7s90	80
Morgn 4⅝98	71⅛
Morgn 8s86	92⅛
MlSTl 2⅝86	66½
MlSTl 7⅝11	79
MlSTl 7⅝13	82
MlSTl 9⅝12	99½
MlSTl 9⅝15	98⅛
MlSTl 8.7s81	97⅝
MlSTl 7⅝16	83
MlSTl 8⅝18	89⅝
MlSTl 9⅛14	95½
NCNB 8.4s95	84⅛
NCNB 7⅝97	78½
NCNB 8⅝99	84⅝
NBisc 4⅝87	72½
NCan 7s01	130
NCash 7.7s94	87⅛
NCity 5⅛88	63
NCity 6½91	64½
NDist 4½92	86⅛
NHam 4⅝96	42½
NInd 5⅝88	71
NInd 10s99	84½
NRUl 9⅛s85	96⅛
NRUl 9⅝09	97⅛
NSll 3⅛82	83½
NSll 8s95	86⅛
NEnT 8⅝09	88
NEnT 8.2s04	85½
NEnT 7⅝07	77⅝
NEnT 8s03	84⅝
NEnT 9½10	97⅛
NJBTl 7⅛11	78
NJBTl 7⅝13	82⅛
NJBTl 8⅝18	90⅝
vlNYC 3½98f	72
vlNYC 3½98fr	71½
vlNYC 4½13f	67⅛
vlNYC 4½13fr	69⅛
vlNYC 5s13f	69
vlNYC 5s13fr	69⅛
NYBkS 9.95s81	101½
NYCh 3⅛80	92⅝
vlNYH 4s07f	75
vlNYH 4½sf	11½
NYEG 7⅝81	94
NYE 10.6s82	100⅛
NYEG 9⅝05	94
NYTl 4⅝91	65⅛
NYTl 4⅝93	60
NYTl 7⅝86	82⅛
NYTl 8s08	85
NYTl 7⅝11	78
NYTl 8.3s12	87⅛
NYTel 9s14	93⅛
NYTel 8s83	94⅝
NYTl 8⅝15	91⅛
NYTl 8⅝16	89½
NYTl 8⅛15	86½
NYTl 7⅝17	82½
NYTl 8⅝18	92⅛
NewhL 6s95	89
NIMP 4⅝87	71
NIMP 12.6s81	104⅛
NIMP 10.2s05	99⅛
NIMP 10⅝85	101⅛
NorfW 4s96	54½
NoAPh 4s92	67⅛
NoIllG 8⅛83	95
NoIllG 8⅛84	93⅛
NoNG 5⅝79	96 1-16
NoNG 4⅝81	90
NoNG 9½90	96⅛
NoNG 8s91	89⅛
NoNG 7⅝92	85½
NoNG 9s85	96⅛
NoNG 9s95	94⅛
NoPac 4s97	55½
NoPac 4s97r	52⅝
NoPac 3s47	31⅝
NoPac 3s47r	31½
NoSP 5s90	66
NoSP 4⅝s91	66⅛
NwstB 6⅝03	95⅛
Nwstl 7½94	78
NwnBl 7⅝11	81⅛
NwnBl 7½05	80
NwnBl 10s14	102½
NwnBl 8⅝12	89
NwnBl 8⅛17	86⅛
NortS 6s98	78
Oakln 11⅝98	102
OccIP 11s82	102⅝
Ogden 5s93	75
OhBIT 7½11	79⅛
OhBIT 7⅝13	83
OhBIT 9s18	93
OhEd 10s81	99⅛
OhEd 8⅝07	81
OhEd 9½08	91
OhEl 11s83	100⅛
OhPw 10⅛82	99⅝
OhPw 12⅛81	102
Owmill 4½92	75⅛
Owmill 7⅝01	82⅛
Owill 9.35s99	97
PGE 3s79	95⅛
PGE 2⅝s80	90⅝
PGE 3⅛s84	74½
PGE 4⅛s86	71½
PGE 5s89	68
PGE 4½s90	65½
PGE 5s91	66½
PGE 5s91r	67
PGE 4½s93	63
PGE 4⅝s94	59⅝
PGE 4⅛s95	58⅛
PGE 4⅛96JJ	58½
PGE 8⅝s02	86⅝
PGE 8s2003	81⅛
PGE 7½s04	77
PGE 7⅝85ZZ	76⅝
PGE 7⅝05A	79⅝
PGE 9⅛s06	90⅛
PGE 9.85s82	99⅝
PGE 9⅝s06	95⅛
PGE 9½s85	98⅛
PGE 8⅛08	84
PGE 8½09	84⅝
PGE 9⅝11	94
PacGT 8s90	91⅛
PacLS 8⅝93	89
PacLS 9s85	94⅛
PNWT 8⅝10	89⅛
PNWT 8⅛08	91
PNWT 9s12	93¼
PNWt 8⅝18	89⅛
PSwAir 6s87	73⅛
PacTT 3⅛83	78⅛
PacTT 3⅛83r	78⅛
PacTT 3⅛87	65⅛
PacTT 4⅝88	69
PacTT 4⅝88r	68
PacTT 3⅝91	59⅛
PacTT 8.65s85	86⅛
PacTT 8⅝06	88
PacTT 7.8s07	80⅛
PacTT 7⅛08	75⅛
PacTT 7⅛80	94⅛
PacTT 7⅝09	77⅝
PacTT 9⅛11	94⅛
PacTT 7s81	97⅛
PacTT 9.1s84	97⅛
PacTT 8⅝15	88
PacTT 8⅝17	82⅛
PacTT 9⅝14	95⅛
PacTT 9s18	88⅛
PacTT 9⅝18	95½
PacTT 9⅝16	97
PAA 4⅝s79	100⅛
PAA 4½s84	76½
PAA 4½s86	63
PAA 5⅛s89	41⅛
PAA 11⅛s86	100⅛
PAA 11⅛s86	99⅝
PAA 7⅛s98	97⅛
PAA 9⅝s96	112½
PAA 11½94A	100⅛
PAA 11½94B	100½
PapCt 5⅛94	75
ParkrH 4s92	89
PatPet 8½92	102½
PenC 7s87Af	76⅝
PenC 7s87Bf	51⅝
PenC 8s87Yf	70
PennD 5s82	76½
PenvF 5⅝87	75⅝
Penny 8⅝95	92
Penny 9s99	94⅛
PaPL 10⅛82	100⅛
Penwl 9⅛95	95⅛
Penwl 9⅝85	96⅛
Penzl 7½88	85⅝
Penzl 5⅛96	97½
Penzl 8⅝96	87⅛
Pennz 10⅝83	100
Penzl 8⅝01	84⅝
Pepsic 4⅝96	115
Pepsic 8⅝81	97
Pfizer 4s97	78
Pfizer 8⅝85	96⅛
Pfizer 9⅛00	97
Phelp 8½s85	91⅝
PhilEl 3⅛83	75½
PhilEl 4⅝86	68⅛
PhilEl 4⅝87	69½
PhilEl 3⅛88	65⅛
PhilEl 5s89	67
PhilEl 6½93	73
PhilEl 6⅝97	67⅝
PhilEl 9s95	91
PhilEl 7⅛00	78⅛
PhilEl 8⅛96	81½
PhilEl 7⅝01	71⅛
PhilEl 7½98	76
PhilEl 8½84	82½
PhilEl 11s80	100⅛
PhilEl 12⅝81	103⅛
PhilEl 11⅝00	108⅛
PhilEl 11s00	102½
PhilEl 9⅛06	88
PhilEl 8⅝07	85⅛
PhilEl 8⅝03	82⅝
PhilEl 9⅛08	85½
PhilM 8.85s82	97⅝
PhilM 8⅛85	94⅛
PhilM 9⅛03	95⅛
PhilP 7⅝s07	83⅝
PhilP 8⅝00	93⅝
PhilV 5⅛s94	62½
Pllsb 8⅛95	91⅝
Pionr 9½s82	97⅛
Pittsin 4s97	55⅝
Pittsin 9.2s84	95⅛
Pneumo 9⅝98	88⅝
PorG 10½80	99⅛
PorG 9⅝s85	97½
PorG 11⅝05	105
PorG 9½s06	89
PorG 8⅝07	83
PotEl 9½s05	92
PotEl 7⅛s07	78
PotEl 8⅝09	84⅛
PrimeC 6⅛98	113⅛
ProcG 3⅝81	89⅛
ProcG 7s02	79⅛
ProcG 8⅛85	90
PSCol 8⅛00	88½
PSCol 7½02	77
PSInd 7s02	74⅛
PSInd 9⅝81	99⅛
PSInd 9.6s05	97
PSEG 5s37	54
PSEG 9s95	92⅛
PSEG 8½04	86
PSEG 12s04	110
PSEG 8⅝06	88
PSEG 8.45s06	85⅛
Pugt 10⅝83	102⅛
Pugt 10.45s85	102
PullL 10s85	101
PullL 8⅛s85	96⅛
Purex 4⅝94	70½
Quak 7.7s01	87
RCA 9⅛s90	97⅛
RCA 4½s92	69⅝
RalnB 9⅝85	98⅛
RalsP 7.7s96	85⅝
RalsP 5⅝00	82
Ramln 8s95	186
Ramln 5s96	84
Ramln 10s80	175½
Ramln 10s93	85
RapA72 7s94	57½
RapA69 7s94	57½
RapA 7½s85	75⅝
RapA 6s88	59⅝
RapA 10⅝03	83⅝
RapA 12s99	90½
RapA 10⅝04	83½
RapA 11s05	84½
RdgB 5½s88	96½
RlyRef 11⅝98	95½
Relchld 8s94	86⅛
RelGp 9⅝98	90½
RelGp 9⅝99	90
RepStl 4⅝85	79½
RevrC 5½92	68
Revl 8.45s85	92⅝
Reyln 7⅝81	81½
ReyM 4½91	75⅛
RevTb 7s89	84⅛
Riegel 5s93	78
RochG 10⅝83	108⅛
RochT 4⅝94	81½
Rocln 4⅛91	84⅛
Rocln 4⅝87	76½
Rocln 8.9s86	95
RohmH 9s85	97
Rohr 5⅛86	82⅛
Rydr 11⅛90	102
SCM 5½s88	75½
SCM 7⅛s88	85
SCM 9⅛s90	96⅛
StLSaF 4s97	51⅝
StLSaF 5s06f	48
SanD 9.3s79	98 15-16
SanD 10.782	101⅝
SanD 10s06	95⅛
SanD 9⅝08	94⅛
Sandrs 5s92	43⅝
SFeln 6⅛98	114½
SFeR 8.35s02	89
SaulRl 8½80	96
SavEl 12⅛81	103
SavEl 9.8s86	96⅛
Savin 11⅝98	98⅛
SeaCnt 10⅛98	97½
Seafst 9⅛01	95
Searl 8.7s95	91⅛
Searl 7½80	97⅛
Searl 8s81	95⅛
Sears 4⅝83	85⅛
Sears 6⅝93	79½
Sears 8⅝95	93
Sears 7⅝85	91⅛
Sears 7⅝07	85
SearA 5s82	87⅝
SearA 8⅝86	92⅝
Seatrin 6s94	61
SecP 7.7s82	93
SecP 8.8s85	93⅛
SHS 10⅝03	90⅛
ShellO 4⅝86	85½
ShellO 8½00	91½
ShellO 7⅛02	82⅝
ShellO 8⅛85	92½
ShWl 6⅛95	69
Slgnl 8.85s94	93
Sinclr 4⅝86	181
Sinclr 4.6s88	79⅛
Singer 8s99	79⅝
SkilCp 5s92	83
Smith 10⅛95	100
SmK 8.15s84	93⅛
SohioB 9⅝99	98⅛
SohioB 8⅛83	95⅛
SohioP 8⅝01	89
SoAtT 6⅝82f	74½
SoCBl 8⅛04	86½
SoCBl 7⅝07	79
SoCBl 7⅝12	78½
SoCBl 8⅝13	85⅛
SoCBl 10s14	100⅛
SoCBl 9.2s10	93⅛
SoCBl 8.2s03	95½
SoCBl 8⅛17	86
SoCBl 8⅛15	86⅛
SoCBl 9⅝19	98
SoestB 4⅝97	61⅛
SoestB 10s83	99
SoBIT 2⅝85	71½
SoBIT 7.4s08	82
SoBIT 7⅝10	78½
SoBIT 7⅝13	80
SoBIT 8s14	84⅛
SoBIT 8⅛16	86⅛
SoBIT 8⅝17	86⅛
SoBIT 8⅝18	89
SCE 3⅛80	92
SoCG 8½97	87
SCouG 9⅝95	95½
SNET 8⅛08	84⅛
SPac 4½s81	92⅝
SPac 2⅝s96	43⅛
SouRy 5s94	64⅛
SoutF 10⅝86	108
SwBT 2⅝85	72
SwBT 8⅛07	90
SwBT 6⅝11	75⅛
SwBT 7⅝09	82½
SwBT 7⅝12	77½
SwBT 7⅝13	81
SwBT 8⅛14	85⅝
SwBT 8.2s82	95⅛
SwBT 9⅛15	95
SwBT 8⅛16	87½
SwBT 8⅛17	86⅛
SwBT 8⅛18	91
Spery 8.2s86	87⅛
Spery 4s00	117⅝
SperyF 7⅝85	89⅛
Splegl 5⅛83	83
Splegl 4½90	62⅛
Squibb 8s85	92½
SOCal 4⅝83	84
SOCal 5⅝92	75⅛
SOCal 7s96	81½
SOCal 8⅝05	92½
StOln 4½83	85⅛
StOlnd 4s91	80
StOln 4s98	73⅝
StOln 9.2s04	96⅝
StOln 10.55s89	101½
StOln 8⅝05	88⅛
StOln 7⅝07	84⅝
StdOh 8½00	89⅝
StdOh 8s81	96⅛
StdOh 7⅝86	88⅛
StPks 5⅛90	55
StPks 6s90	58
Stouf 8⅛96	89
SterlBn 6⅛90	70
Stevens 4s90	74⅛
StorBr 4½84	110½
Suave 5s97	52
SunCh 11⅛96	102½
SunOil 4⅝90	81⅛
Sundstr 5s93	78
Sunsh 6½89	94½
Sutro 6⅝82	87
Sybrn 4½87	73⅛
Sybrn 7½94	87½
TRE 9⅝02	112½
TRW 5½92	69
TalcNtl 6s94	53⅛
Tandy 10s94	93
Tandy 10s91	93⅛
Tandy 6½83	97⅛
Tapp 5½s94	64
Teledy 7⅝94	85½
Teledy 7s99	71⅛
Teledy 10s04	96⅛
Telex 9s96	77½
Telex 11⅛96	96⅛
Tenco 6⅛92	113½
Tenco 7s93	79½
Tenco 8⅛91	91½
Tenco 9s94	93
Tenco 9⅝80	100½
Tenco 8⅝02	87
TVA 7s97	79⅛
TVA 7s97r	78⅝
TV 7.35s97B	83⅛
TV 7.35s97C	81⅛
TV 7.35s97Cr	81⅛
TVA 7.4s97	81⅛
TVA 7.4s97r	82⅝
TV 7.35s98A	82
TV 7.35s98Ar	81½
TV 7.35s98B	82⅛
TV 7.35s98Br	82
TV 7⅛s98C	85
TVA 8.05s99	88⅛
TV 8.05s99r	89
TerR 7⅛85	70
Tesoro 5⅛89	79
Texco 5⅝97	69⅝
Texco 7⅝01	85½
Texco 8⅝05	92½
Texco 8½06	89
TxNO 3⅝90	57⅛
TxCBn 8⅝85	94
TxCo 3⅝83	85
TxGaT 8⅝84	95
Txind 7⅝92	78⅛
Txint 11⅝sold	94½
Txint 11⅝snw	93
TxOG 9s98	93⅛
Textlf 9⅝00	98½
Textl 4⅝96	48⅛
Txtrn 8½80	97
TolEd 9s80	86
TolEd 10s82	99⅛
TrallF 8.2s87	87
Trans 4s92	75
TWA 4s92	48
TWA 5s94	55
TWA 10s85	98
TWA 11s86	100
Trans 9⅝83	98
TranF 9⅛87	97½
TrGPL 6⅛87	79⅛
TrGPL 8⅝90	91
TrGPL 9⅝86	98
Trvlr 8.7s95	92
TrISM 7s92f	53⅝
TrISM 7⅝80f	91½
TucsG 10½05	102
TCFox 10⅛98	96⅛
UVind 5⅝95	96⅛
UVInd 8⅝97	102
UBk 7.35s01	75
UCarb 5.3s97	74
UCarb 8½05	90
UnCo 7⅝97	76⅛
UnCo 6s88	71⅛
UnEl 10½05	103
UOilC 4⅝86	77½
UOilC 6⅛98	76⅛
UOilC 8⅝82	95⅛
UOilC 8⅝85	93⅛
UPac 4⅝99	221
UPac 8.6s03	96⅛
Unlryl 5½96	55⅛
UnAL 5s91	69½
UnAL 4⅛92	58⅛
UBrnd 7⅛88	73⅛
UBrnd 5½94	57⅛
UBrnd 9⅛98	80
UGsP 5⅝80	92
UGsP 10⅛90	99⅛
USHo 5½96	69
USHo 10s87	93⅛
USBO 7⅝02	78½
USBO 6⅝80	95⅛
USPIC 8s96	86
USRll 5⅛89	61
USStl 4s83	83⅛
USStl 4½86	79⅛
USStl 4⅝96	63⅛
USStl 7⅝01	85⅝
USStl 5⅝01	70⅛
UnTec 5⅝91	63⅛
UnTec 9s85	98⅛
UnTec 9.45s89	100
UnTec 9⅝04	97⅝
UnUtil 5s93	74
Uplhn 8⅛85	92⅝
USLIF 9½85	98⅛
UtaP 10⅛83	102⅝
UtaP 10⅛05	102
UtaP 8½07	84½
UtaP 8⅛07	83½
Verax 4⅝92	59⅝
VerP 9⅝98	94
VerP 8½98	84
VaEP 3⅝86	68
VaNBn 8⅝86	94
VaRy 6s2008	63⅛
WagE 6⅝86	88½
Water 5⅛91	90½
WaltJ 5⅝91	83⅛
WaltJ 8s98	80½
WarC 8⅛86	88⅛
WarC 9⅝96	88⅛
Wean 5½93n	61⅛
Wean 5½93	61⅛
WellF 7⅝97	79⅛
WsPtP 7⅝00	96
WnAcc 9½79	99⅛
WAirL 5⅛93	81⅛
WAirL 10s84	96⅛
WAu 7.85s96	85⅛
WBnc 7⅝82	94
WCNA 10⅝97	92⅛
WCNA 10.7s98	92
WElec 8⅝95	91⅛
WElec 7½96	86⅛
WPt 10s01	91
WUC 5⅛97	54
WUC 10⅝97	92⅝
WUTl 6⅛89	78⅛
WUTl 8.45s94	83½
WUTl 7.9s97	80⅛
WUTl 8.1s98	81⅛
WUTl 12⅛81	103⅛
WUTl 10s86	96
WstC 7.6s97	77½
WstgE 5⅝92	72
WstgE 8⅝95	90
Wstv 9⅛2000	98⅛
Wstvco 9s83	96⅛
Weyh 7.65s94	87⅛
Weyh 8⅝00	91½
Weyh 8.9s04	98
Weyh 8s85	93⅛
WhitC 5½92	104
WhMt 5⅛93	54⅛
WhMt 7⅛93	67½
Whitkr 4½88	70
Whitkr 10s88	93⅛
Whitkr 9⅝93	88
Whitkr 10s96	92⅛
Wicke 5½94	61
Wicke 9s99	98½
WillR 4½92	65⅛
Wms 10⅛83	99
WisTl 7⅛07	77⅛
WiscTl 8s14	82⅛
Witco 4½93	85
Womt 5½94	133
Woolw 9s99	91⅛
WdAir 10s93	93½
WdAir 11⅛94	99
WvlLb 5⅛88	77
Wyly 7⅛95f	63
Xerox 6s95	87½
Xerox 8.2s82	94⅛
Xerox 8⅝99	92
YngtS 4½90	51
YngtS 10½00	81½
YngtS 9⅝91	77⅛
Zapt 4⅝88B	79
Zapt 4⅝88	79
Zapt 4⅝88C	82⅛
Zapt 10⅝81	89⅝
Zapt 10⅛97	86⅝
Zayre 5⅛94	66⅛
Zurn 5⅛94	76⅝

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
Asian 8⅛81	98	Eurinv 9s82	98½
Asian 8½80	97	Eurin 7⅛84	92
Austla 5⅝85	90½	Eurin 8⅝85	94⅛
Austl 8.45s80	97⅛	Eurin 9⅝86	98½
Austla 8⅝83	97⅛	Finind 7⅝87	95
Austla 8⅝86	96	Finind 9s86	93
Austla 9⅛96	96⅛	JapnD 8½80	98½
Austla 8⅛83	93⅛	JapnD 8⅛81	96⅛
Austla 9s96	95½	Mexco 8⅛97	88⅛
Austla 8⅝84	94⅛	Mexco 10s80	99⅛
Austla 8⅝97	94	Mexco 9s82	98
Austla 9⅝93	96⅛	NZeal 7½84	92⅝
Austria 9s82	99⅛	NipTT 7⅝81	96
Austria 7.8s84	93⅛	NipTT 7⅝82	94
BanqF 9⅛80	98	NipTT 8⅛87	92
BanqF 8.95s83	97½	NipTT 7⅝84	93⅛
Brazil 10s81	97⅛	NoraKb 9⅛98	96
ColsAut 9½97	94⅛	Norwy 8⅝80	99
Caisse 9⅝80	98⅛	Nwy 8.85s80	98
ElFra 8½87	93½	Norw 8⅛81AA	96⅛
Eurofm 9s82	97	Norwy 7½82	94
EurCS 8⅝83	95⅛	Norwy 9⅛84	100
EurCS 8⅝84	95	SocNC 9½80	98½
EurCS 8⅝84	92½	SBcNC 8⅛83	97½
EurCS 8⅝96	92½	Swed 8⅛87	93⅛
EurCS 9½97	94	Swed 9s97	93½
EEC 7⅝82	94½	Venez 8⅛84	91

250 Said to Flee Attack on Egypt

CAIRO, May 6 (AP) — About 250 Egyptians, allegedly recruited by Libya as part of a plot to invade Egypt's western desert, have fled from a Libyan military training camp and returned home, the newspaper Al-Ahram reported yesterday.

The Egyptians, the paper said, are members of a large Bedouin tribe called Awald Aly, which resides on the Egyptian-Libyan border.

The paper quoted some of the returnees as saying that the Libyan leader, Moamer Qadhafi, had told them personally after being recruited against their will that the western desert should be liberated from the Egyptian colonialists because it is a part of Libyan territory.

INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

DM Bonds (average prices)		
…ed 6¾-87	97.75	
…t Entwickl. Bk.7-85	99.90	
…stralien 5¾-89	89.25	
…stralien 7¾-84	101.00	
…stralien 6¾-85	95.85	
…C E 7-89	98.75	
…T 7¼-83	101.25	
…P 8½-85	102.50	
…P 8¼-84	100.25	
…P 6-87	92.75	
…atom 5¾-87	89.70	
…3 6¾-84	101.00	
…3 6-89	91.50	
…ofima 8-83	107.75	
…ofima 6½-88	98.25	
…oparat 7-83	102.00	
…oparat 6¼-87	93.00	
…G 7¼-83	101.90	
…land 7-87	99.35	
…marks 5¾-90	89.50	
… Zentralbk Wien 6-87	95.75	
…ro Ontario 6½-87	97.25	
…) 7-87	98.25	
…) 6¼-88	91.75	
… 7½-87	100.75	
… 6¾-87	98.25	
…d of Denmark 6-88	92.50	
…d of Denm 5¼-84	92.50	
… 6½-87	97.50	
…nhagen 7½-86	103.75	
…real 7-87	98.75	
…eeland 7½-86	102.00	
…eeland 7-87	100.75	
…eeland 5¼-86	88.15	
… Kommunalbk 6-89	90.75	
…ipe 6-89	90.50	
…ea Gas 7-89	99.50	
…k Hydro 6¾-89	96.50	
…rreich 6¾-85	100.75	
…ec Provinz 7½-87	100.00	
…ec Hydro 6½-87	98.00	
…ec Hydro 6¼-87	93.50	
…o Steamship 8½-84	N.Q.	
…o Steamship 7-84	100.00	
…eden 6-89	93.00	
…d 6¾-89	96.50	
…ank 6¾-87	98.65	
…ank 8-82	104.75	
…ank 6½-85	95.75	
…ank 5¾-90	87.50	
Units of Account DM Basis		
…n Urb 8-86	143.75	-
… 8-86	143.75	-
…Nat 8-86	143.75	-
…ark 8-86	143.75	-
… (Irl) 8¼-86	143.75	-
…n 8¼-86	142.25	-
…oba 7-89	143.75	-
… 8-86	143.75	-
…s 7¾-86	143.75	-
…¾-86	142.25	-
… 8-86	145.50	-
…½-85	105.00	106.50
…ute 9-89	102.00	103.50
…ty 7-93	90.50	92.50
…ty 8¾-86	102.00	103.50
…ty 9¼-85	104.50	106.00
…ty 10-79	100.00	-
… 9¼-85	104.50	106.00
…l 9½-85	105.00	106.50
…¼-84	104.00	105.50
… Tel 9-84	104.00	105.50
…¾-83	102.50	104.00
Helsinki 10-83	106.00	-
Iceland 8¼-88	99.50	101.00
Iceland 9¼-86	104.00	105.50
Iceland 10-94	109.00	
Imatran 8½-87	101.50	103.00
Imatran 9¼-85	106.50	108.00
Ind M Bk 9½-83	102.00	103.50
Ireland 9¼-82	102.00	103.50
Ireland 9¾-84	104.00	105.50
K.L.I. 7¾-93	97.50	99.00
Manitoba 9¼-85	105.50	107.00
Oslo 8¾-92	103.00	104.50
Oslo 9¼-85	103.50	105.00
Oslo 10-81	103.00	104.50
Pechiney 8¾-89	101.50	103.00
S.D.R. 7-93	92.50	94.00
S.D.R. 9½-87	103.00	104.50
S.D.R. 9¼-85	103.00	104.50
St. Oil Ind. 8-88	99.00	100.50
Swed State 9¼-85	106.50	108.00
Canadian Dollars		
Conpac 9¼-83	97⅛	97⅝
Ford 9¼-83	96½	97
GMAC 9¼-83	97	97½
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	99½	100¼
Manitoba 9¼-85	95½	96½
Royal Canada 9½-88	98½	99
Roynat 9½-80	98⅛	98⅝
Texasgulf 10-86	99⅞	100⅝
Toronto Dominion 9-82	97	97½
Union Carbide 9¾-86	99¼	100¼
European Currency Units		
S.Africa 8-86	99.50	100.50
E.N.E.L. 7¼-86	99.50	100.50
Interfrigo 7½-86	100.00	101.50
For trading in DM		
French Francs		
BASF 7½-87	88.00	89.00
CNA 9¾-87	101.00	102.00
CECA 10½-82	101.00	102.00
Charbonnages 10¼-82	101.75	102.75
Cim Lafarge 7½-87	85.50	86.50
Cred Fonc 10¼-82	101.50	102.50
EIB 7¼-88	84.00	85.00
Paribas 10¼-85	100.75	101.75
Peugeot 10-83	100.75	101.75
Quebec Prov 7½-87	85.75	86.75
Rhone-Poulenc 10½-80	100.50	101.50
St. Gobain 10-80	100.50	101.50
World Bank 7¼-87	85.75	86.75
Guilders		
ABN 9½-79	99.75	100.50
AMRO 9½-79	99.75	100.50
Arbed 6¼-80	98.75	99.50
BP 6-79	99.25	100.00
Cons Foods 6½-80	99.00	99.75
Eurofima 5¾-79	99.25	100.00
EIB 9½-79	99.75	100.50
Govett 6½-79	99.25	100.00
KLM 6-79	99.25	100.00
Ned Gas Un. 9¾-79	99.75	100.50
Philips 6-79	99.25	100.00
St. Brands 6½-79	99.25	100.00
Luxembourg Francs		
Asian Bank 6¾-87	91.00	93.00
EIB 7086	97.00	98.00
Burmah 7-86	90.00	92.00
Cons Eur 7-87	91.00	93.00
Denmark 6¾-87	90.00	92.00
Gr. Met.Hot. 6¾-87	85.50	87.50
Finland 7-87	90.00	92.00
ISE 6½-87	95.00	97.00
Reed 6¾-87	86.00	88.00
Slater 7¼-87	78.00	-

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the May 4, 1979's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0605	4.27	108.53 *	47.10 *	0.2435	—	6.801 *	119.685 *	38.64 *
Brussels (a)	30.31	62.795	15.9625	6.931	3.581 *	14.7075	—	17.6235	5.686
Frankfurt	1.9002	3.942	—	43.41 *	2.244 x	92.13 *	62.68 *	110.45 *	35.66 *
London (b)	2.0745	—	3.9415	9.084	1,753.25	4.2755	62.80	3.57125	11.058
Milan	846.95	1,759.80	446.08	193.54	—	410.95	27.94	491.97	158.97
New York (c)	—	2.078	1.8987	4.3735	846.40	2.062	30.31	1.7195	5.329
Paris	4.3765	9.0885	230.48 *	—	5.1685 x	212.42 *	14.4425 *	254.47 *	82.14 *
Zurich	1.7204	3.5681	90.56605 *	39.3326 *	0.2032	83.43275 *	5.67595 *	—	32.2912 *
ECU	1.3311	0.64103	2.52842	5.82622	1,127.71	2.7434	40.349	2.29002	7.09476

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.329 ; Escudo: 49.00 ; Israeli £: 22.73 ; Peseta: 66,045 ; Schilling: 13.9465 ; Sw.krona: 4.40 ; Yen: 220.725 ; Norw. krona: 5.1695 ; Fin mark: 4.012 ; Belgian financial franc: 31.075 ; Hong Kong $: 5.07 ; Singapore $: 2.2125 ; Canadian $: 87.135 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2pm EST rates for New York.

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

Extract from Audited Accounts

	28th Feb. 1979 £000	*28th Feb. 1978* £000
Share Capital	7,000	7,000
Retained Profit	5,480	4,279
Subordinated Loans (£ equivalent)	12,353	12,877
Deposits	423,473	407,506
Loans	240,388	238,780
Total Assets	458,622	439,423
Profit before Taxation	3,612	3,172
Profit after Taxation	1,621	1,434

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

29-30 Cornhill, London EC3V 3QA
Telephone: 01-623 5661. Telex: 883661

Jointly owned by
The Sanwa Bank Ltd The Mitsui Bank Ltd
The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd The Nomura Securities Co Ltd
(Shareholders' aggregate assets well exceeding U.S. $170,000 million)

We are pleased to announce the opening of our representative office in Canada.

Commerzbank, one of West Germany's "Big Three" commercial banks with consolidated assets of more than US$45 billion, has opened a representative office in Toronto.

Canadian, German, and other international clients can benefit from the office's extensive counselling and information facilities regarding Euromarket financing and other fields of banking.

This is an important expansion in Commerzbank's commitment to strengthening its traditionally close ties with Canada's business, financial, and government communities – and to serving a growing clientele in North America.

For more information contact Mr. Helmuth Martin, Commerzbank AG, Royal Bank Plaza, Suite 2585, P.O. Box 191, Toronto M5J 2J4, Tel. (416) 865-0492.

COMMERZBANK

Head Office: P.O. Box 2534, D-6000 Frankfurt/Main

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

INTERNATIONAL THOMSON ORGANISATION LIMITED

has acquired

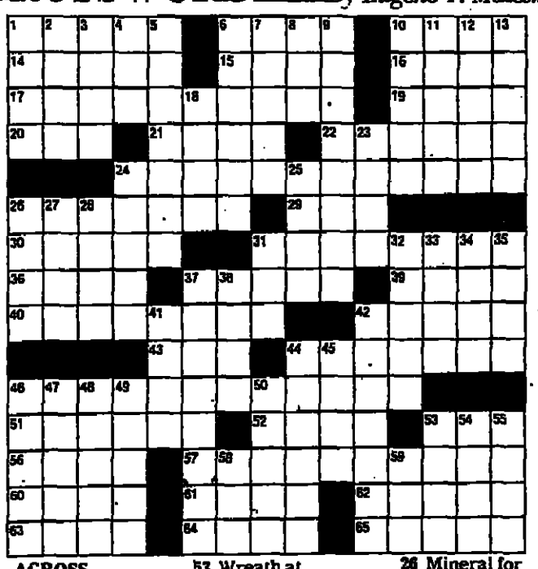
CALLAGHAN & COMPANY

The undersigned assisted in this transaction

FIRST CHICAGO
INVESTMENT BANKING GROUP

March 1979

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 "——— that pass in the night . . . ": Longfellow
6 Pull the cork
10 Don or San
14 What a Parisian smokes
15 Farewell, to Caesar
16 Inactive
17 Computation
19 G. H. Ruth
20 Kind of Baron or Cross
21 Dinghy owner's need
22 Felt dizzy
24 Pampers
26 In full measure
29 Sec. Council member
30 Assists
31 Painter called Il Bolognese
36 Traditional knowledge
37 Heavy sounds
39 Portal
40 Rebukes
42 Biblical mother-in-law
43 Title for Coward or Chaplin
44 Pretended
46 Place in a Hardy novel
51 Shopping area
52 Try to persuade
53 Wreath at Waikiki
56 Vice President in Jefferson's first term
57 Swiss peak
60 Adjoin
61 Native of a Soviet Republic
62 Column style
63 Places for sci. experiments
64 "Simon ———"
65 Betel palm

DOWN

1 Be featured
2 Hounds' quarry
3 Footnote abbr
4 Modern descendant of Daniel Boone
5 Groups of groupers
6 Too
7 Fall guy
8 Mr. Whitney
9 Fatal disease of plants
10 Agreed with
11 J.F.K.'s Secretary of the Interior
12 He wrote "The Sandbox"
13 Requires
18 Promenade
23 Famous cheese
24 Buck and hind
25 Byproduct of milk
26 Mineral for powder
27 "An ill wind that no one blows good"
28 Aquatic bird
31 Songwriter Edwards
32 Saying
33 Diving bird
34 Structure over a rotunda
35 Rainbow: *Comb. form*
37 Roman galleys
38 Tansy or thyme
41 "You —— to come at ten o'clock"
42 Lagos is its capital
44 Narrow arms of the sea
45 Rim
46 Conspiracy
47 Caribbean island
48 Postpone a rocket launch
49 Subject of a Wonderland trial
50 Full of potholes
53 Kind of wolf or hand
54 Norse explorer
55 Resident of Machu Picchu
58 King of Judah
59 Where Aaron died

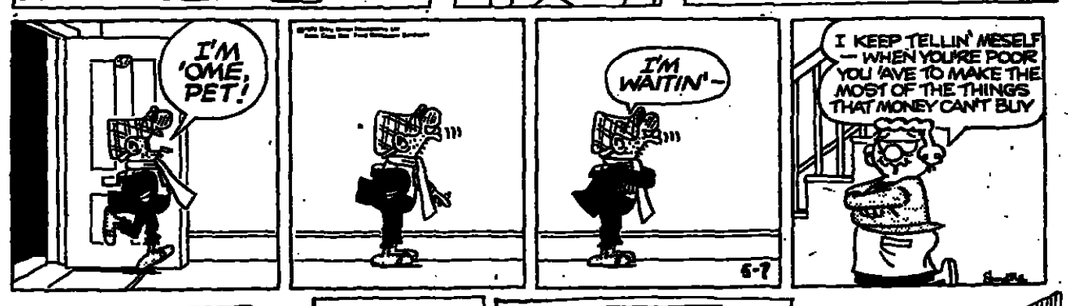
PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

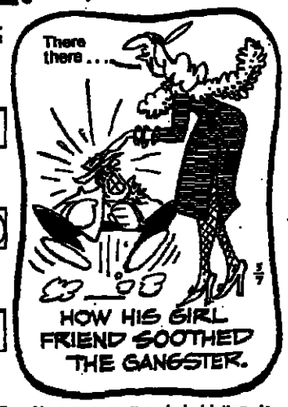
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MOVEN

FIDOR

SLOAMT

RILLAP



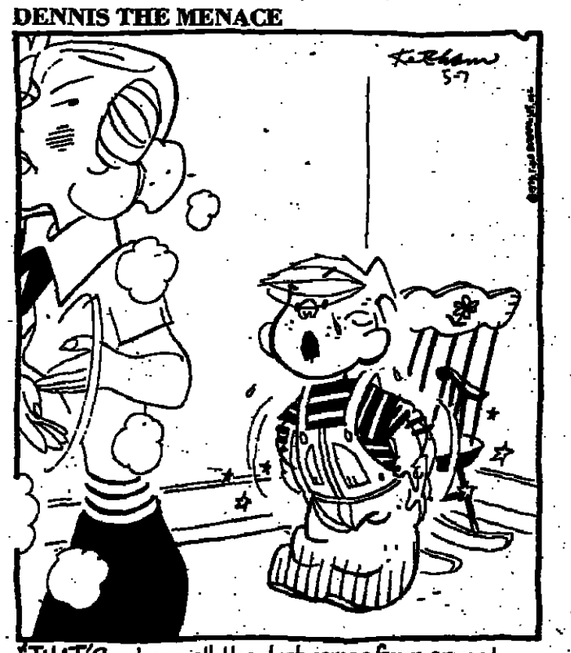
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: SHE "———-———" HIM

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: PHONY TRAIT STYMIE OUTING
Answer: How he found himself—IN A "TIGHT" SPOT

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Closing Prices May 4, 1979

	Bid	Ask
AGEFd	4.53	4.88
AcornF	19.83	NL
Afuture	13.08	NL
AlphaF	12.37	NL
ABirthT	10.39	11.36
American Funds:		
ABal	8.25	9.02
Amco	9.05	9.89
AMutl	10.31	11.27
AnGth	7.20	7.87
Bond	13.67	14.94
CshMg	1.00	NL
FdInv	6.91	7.55
Grwth	7.89	8.73
Incom	7.85	8.58
ICA	7.69	8.40
NPers	6.41	7.01
WshMt	6.63	7.25
Amer General:		
CapBa	8.21	8.97
CapGth	4.55	4.97
Entrp	6.71	7.33
Hi Yld	11.74	12.59
IncFd	6.04	6.60
MunB	22.79	24.88
Tel Ret	7.13	7.79
Venlr	17.63	19.27
Cmslk	8.15	8.91
EatGth	7.71	8.43
FdAm	7.16	7.83
Harbr	9.12	9.97
Pace	18.45	20.16
Provid	3.74	4.03
AGthFd	6.58	7.09
AMerHa	unavail	
AmsInFd	4.81	5.26
Amvest	7.00	NL
Amvinc	12.17	NL
ANtGth	3.52	3.85
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd B	7.27	8.45
Incom	4.50	4.89
Stock	6.34	6.82
BLCGI	12.51	13.67
Babsinc	1.65	NL
Babs Inv	9.93	NL
BeacGth	9.47	NL
BeacHill	9.71	NL
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	8.82	NL
101 Fd	9.14	NL
BerkCap	7.87	8.60
Bondstk	5.65	6.17
BostFdn	9.52	10.40
Bull&Bear Gp:		
Capm	8.60	NL
Capit S	7.49	NL
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	13.06	14.27
Condn	8.26	9.14
DivId	2.76	3.02
Manth	12.98	14.19
NtWS	9.25	10.11
NYVn	14.25	15.57
CGFund	10.94	11.83
CGIncm	7.60	8.22
CshRsN	1.00	NL
CapPres	1.00	NL
Cent CC	1.00	NL
CentShT	11.40	12.29
ChartFd	14.73	16.10
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.62	7.24
Front	4.77	5.21
Shore	7.21	7.88
Specl	6.72	7.34
CheapD	12.55	NL
ChemFd	7.51	8.21
Colonial Funds:		
Sen Sec	8.75	9.56
Fund	9.13	9.98
Grwth	4.86	5.33
Incom	8.03	8.78
Optn	10.70	11.69
Tax Mb	13.48	14.73
Colu Gth	17.74	NL
Cwith AB	.95	1.03
Cwith C	1.38	1.49
Comp Bd	8.53	9.17
Comp Fd	7.70	8.28
Concord	14.59	NL
Cons Inv	9.87	10.25
Constel G	8.43	NL
Cont Mut	6.23	NL
CvYld Sa	11.66	12.47
Ctry Cap	11.30	12.21
Dly Cash	1.00	NL
DivInem	1.00	NL
Delaware Group:		
Decat	12.13	13.26
Delaw	11.51	12.58
Delch	8.70	9.51
TxFre	9.07	9.50
Delta	6.06	6.62
CshRsv	10.00	NL
Dlr Cap	2.23	2.53
DodCxB	21.89	NL
DodCxSt	16.50	NL
Drex Bur	10.58	NL
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	12.05	13.17
Levge	17.47	19.09
Liq As	1.00	NL
NNine	7.16	NL
Spl Inc	7.06	NL
TxEm	14.76	NL
Third C	14.91	NL
Eagle Gr	9.09	9.93
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.39	7.97
Fours	7.48	NL
Grwth	11.21	12.09
Incom	5.48	5.91
Specl	8.12	8.75
Stock	9.00	9.70
EDIE Sp	25.46	NL
EdsonG	9.34	NL
Elfun Tr	15.97	NL
Elfun Tx	9.49	NL
Fairfld	10.54	11.46
FrmBG	10.82	11.83
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	7.71	8.25
Hilcm	13.73	14.68
MonMk	1.00	NL
MMM	1.00	NL
Optn	13.42	14.35
TxFre	12.07	NL
US Gvt	8.88	NL
Fidelity Group:		
Agres	9.72	NL
Bond	7.97	NL
Capit	8.53	9.32
Contfd	10.57	NL
Dollr I	1.00	NL
Dstry	10.71	NL
Eq Inc	18.30	NL
Magel	38.54	38.74
Mun Bd	9.48	NL
Fidel	15.72	17.18
Hi Yld	14.29	NL
LtMun	9.25	NL
Puritn	10.38	11.34
Salem	5.37	5.87
Thrift	9.78	NL
Trend	24.00	26.23
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	5.60	NL
Indust	4.41	NL
Incom	7.16	NL
Fst Investors:		
Bnd Ap	14.59	15.73
Disca	7.49	8.19
Grwth	8.07	8.82
Incom	8.07	8.82
Stock	7.86	8.59
FstMtl A	8.68	NL
FtMtlDl	.93	NL
Fst Var	10.08	NL
44Wall	16.37	NL
Fnd Gth	4.08	4.46
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.13	5.61
Incom	12.52	13.68
Mutal	8.21	8.97
Specl	11.70	12.79
Franklin Group:		
Brown	3.67	3.96
DNTC	8.69	9.37
Grwth	6.22	6.71
Utils	4.49	4.84
Incom	1.80	1.94
US Gov	8.76	9.44
Capit	3.76	4.05
Equit	3.94	4.25
LgAssl	1.00	NL
Fundsk	6.47	6.57
Fund Inc Grs:		
Comin	8.03	NL
Impac	8.01	8.72
Ind Tr	10.21	10.47
Pilot	8.32	NL
GTPac	12.12	NL
GatePo	15.22	NL
GES&S	26.68	NL
Gen Sec	10.72	NL
Gradisn	1.00	NL
Grth Ind	22.88	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.17	4.56
Grwth	7.07	7.73
Incom	6.49	NL
Hart Gth	17.80	NL
Hart Lev	10.83	NL
HighYld	11.28	12.06
Holds Tr	1.00	NL
Hor Man	15.00	16.22
INAFd	11.52	12.35
Ist Group:		
Grwth	5.67	6.20
Incom	3.70	4.04
Tryl sh	11.42	12.48
TrPaSh	3.08	
Intcap	1.00	NL
Int Invst	12.55	13.72
Inv Guid	9.97	NL
Inv Indic	unavail	
Inv Bos	9.81	10.58
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.40	5.59
IDS Csh	5.00	NL
IDS Gri	7.31	7.95
IDS ndl	5.79	6.26
Mutl	8.77	9.53
Prop	3.49	3.80
TaxEx	4.65	4.84
Stock	18.23	19.81
Select	8.60	9.25
Var Py	7.13	7.75
Inv Resh	5.57	6.42
Isbel	24.73	25.49
Ivy	6.61	NL
JP Grth	10.47	11.38
Janus F	19.28	NL
John Hancock:		
Bond	17.09	18.58
Grwth	6.36	6.91
Balan	8.23	8.95
TxEx	13.68	14.87
Johnstn	21.50	NL
Kemper Funds:		
Incm	10.03	10.47
Grow	8.82	9.64
Hi Yld	11.37	12.19
MonM	1.00	NL
MunB	10.15	10.66
Optn	12.75	13.93
Summ	13.45	14.70
Tech	8.61	9.41
TotR	10.03	10.96
Keystone Funds:		
Lig Tr	1.00	NL
Cus B1	16.26	17.09
Cus B2	18.51	20.23
Cus B4	8.15	8.90
Cus K1	7.18	7.84
Cus K2	5.25	5.74
Cus S1	17.84	19.50
Cus S3	8.30	9.07
Cus S4	5.36	5.86
Polar	2.50	3.83
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	13.12	14.42
Lex Gr	14.64	16.00
Lex In	9.47	10.57
Lex R	15.03	16.43
Lx Tax	9.57	10.46
Lig Cap	10.00	NL
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	13.12	NL
Mut	12.92	NL
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	7.65	8.26
Bnd Db	10.17	11.11
Dev Gt	12.74	13.92
Incom	3.04	3.28
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	10.39	11.36
Incom	8.66	9.46
Mny Mk	1.00	NL
Muni	9.45	10.33
US Gov	9.20	10.05
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.14	8.78
Indep	9.35	10.22
Mass	10.90	11.91
Fdinc	13.66	14.93
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.09	10.88
MIG	9.10	9.81
MID	13.75	14.82
MCD	9.98	10.76
MFD	14.59	15.73
MFB	14.17	15.28
MMB	9.27	9.73
MFH	7.36	7.94
MCM	1.00	NL
Mathers	15.54	NL
Merrill Lynch:		
Basic	10.52	10.97
Capit	15.05	15.68
EquiB	9.67	10.07
Hi Inc	9.65	10.05
Muni	9.11	9.30
RdAsi	1.00	NL
SpVal	9.31	9.70
Mid AM	5.49	6.00
MONY F	9.21	10.07
MSB Fd	14.43	NL
Mut Ben	9.09	9.93
MIF Fd	7.80	8.43
MIF Gth	4.45	4.81
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	10.92	11.43
Grwth.	3.95	4.30
Incom	8.57	9.44
MONY F	14.10	15.33
Mut Shrs	37.55	NL
Nat Avia	29.87	NL
Natl Ind	12.04	NL
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.41	10.15
Bond	4.26	4.59
Divid	4.34	4.70
Grwth	5.49	6.13
Pl Stk	6.94	7.48
Incom	5.70	6.15
LqRsv	1.00	NL
Stock	8.05	8.68
TxEx	11.50	12.23
NELife Fund:		
Equit	18.04	19.63
Grwth	11.30	12.28
Incom	12.90	13.59
Rel Eq	15.52	16.87
CshMg		10.00
INL	Neuberger	
Berm:		
Energy	15.16	NL
Guard	27.71	NL
Liberty	4.28	NL
Manhit	2.73	NL
Partn	12.51	NL
Schus	10.68	NL
New Wld	11.33	NL
NewtGt	13.66	NL
Newt Inc	8.91	NL
NichlFd	22.91	NL
Nomura	9.28	9.98
Noreast	13.30	NL
Nuveen	9.32	9.76
Omega	11.44	11.78
One Wm	15.31	NL
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.44	7.04
HiYld	23.25	24.93
IncBos	8.19	8.95
MonB	1.00	NL
Optn	22.59	24.69
Specl	13.91	15.20
TxFre	9.61	NL
AIM	11.44	12.50
Time	10.88	11.89
OTC Sec	18.08	19.65
Param M	9.48	10.30
Penn Sq	7.30	NL
Penn Mu	5.99	NL
Phila	8.15	8.91
Phoe Cap	8.49	9.30
Phoen Fd	9.00	9.84
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg Fd	12.47	13.44
Mas C	3.77	4.06
Mas In	9.13	9.84
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	15.36	16.79
II	9.57	10.46
Plan Inv	12.67	NL
Pilgrth	11.58	12.66
Pilitrnd	12.07	13.19
Price Funds:		
Grwth	16.96	NL
Incom	9.44	NL
N Era	12.49	NL
N Horiz	10.46	NL
Prigrw	10.00	NL
TxFre	9.65	NL
Pro Fund	7.13	NL
Prolnc	9.67	NL
Pru SIP	10.15	11.09
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.42	12.48
DivDv	1.00	NL
Equit	12.79	13.98
Georg	12.88	14.08
Grwth	10.94	11.96
HiYld	17.92	19.22
Incom	7.25	7.92
Invest	7.46	8.15
Optn	13.15	14.37
TxExt	21.99	23.09
Vista	12.81	14.00
Voyag	12.44	13.60
Rainbw	2.52	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	5.78	NL
Safec Eqt	9.70	10.60
Safec Gth	12.10	13.22
StPCap	9.10	9.68
StPGwt	9.72	10.34
Scudder Stevens:		
Com St	10.55	NL
Incom	13.25	NL
Intl Fd	15.89	NL
Mass R	9.99	NL
MMB	9.70	NL
Specl	33.58	NL
Security Funds:		
Bond	9.13	9.39
Equity	4.62	5.05
Invest	7.54	8.24
Ultra	11.99	13.10
Selected Funds:		
AmShs	6.82	NL
SpIShs	12.97	NL
Sentinel Group:		
Apex	3.69	4.03
Balan	7.23	7.90
Com S	11.62	12.70
Grwth	9.15	10.00
Sequoia	23.35	NL
Sentry F	15.17	16.83
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	21.53	23.53
Incom	17.30	18.91
Invest	10.67	11.66
SherlnG	10.75	NL
Sherm D	25.33	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	10.68	11.67
Invest	10.16	11.10
Trust	8.73	9.54
Vent	9.48	10.36
Comm	7.20	7.98
Specl	12.84	14.03
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	15.45	NL
Fdlx	13.81	NL
Ivest	9.35	NL
Morg	8.35	NL
W Shrt	14.82	NL
W Hrm	13.86	NL
W Lons	13.51	NL
Wellsl	11.51	NL
Wellin	9.12	NL
West IG	8.69	NL
Wn MM	9.99	NL
Windr	10.04	NL
WnlSt G	6.69	7.31
Welln Eq	17.68	NL
Wisc Inc	4.49	NL
Wood Struthers:		
deVeu	32.55	NL
Nauw	9.44	NL
Pine	10.64	NL

BOOKS

CONFESSIONS OF A CONSERVATIVE

By Garry Wills. Doubleday. 231 pp. $10.00.

Reviewed by John Leonard

BOOKS FALL from Garry Wills like leaves from a maple tree in a sort of permanent October. "Confessions of a Conservative" is his third in less than a year, a prodigality that even his first editor, William Buckley Jr., at National Review, must whistle at. And Wills will write a book about anyone and anything — G.K. Chesterton, black power, Thomas Jefferson, Roman culture, Jack Ruby, Richard Nixon and the Roman Catholic Church, not to mention a thriller. Now he writes about himself in an intellectual autobiography that scintillates without quite satisfying.

"I am certainly not a liberal," he tells us. "I don't believe our politics works the way liberal theory claims. And I admire the system's workings because they guarantee coherence and continuity: they soften the difference and mute change, so that it may enter the social body as a nutriment, not as a knife blade. These surely are conservative values."

Troublemaker

And yet the Americans he seems most to admire, those "good doers" and "prophets" and "saints" whose agitations caused the country to look at itself and blush, are not at all conservative. They are, or were, to a man and a woman, radical troublemakers, although generally nonviolent: Anthony Benezet, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Bill Haywood, Eugene V. Debs, Margaret Sanger, Mary Church Terrell, A.J. Muste, Dorothy Day, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Daniel Berrigan and Cesar Chavez.

It was not always thus for Wills. In 1957, at the age of 22, he had just left a Jesuit seminary after six years of training; he doesn't explain why. One of his first acts on leaving was to read a pile of back copies of Time magazine, write an article on Time style and mail it to the National Review. The phone rang; it was Buckley. Would Wills come to New York? He would and did, that July, in his only (winter) suit. Several hours later — unsure of his own politics, although they were sufficiently, vehemently, anticommunist — he was offered a job at the National Review. He saw his first professional play as a paid critic.

I must pause to do some confessing of my own. Under similar circumstances, at the age of 19 in 1959, on the basis of a simple article on Greenwich Village, I, too, was hired by Buckley and sent off, implausibly, to cover Fidel Castro's Cuban revolution. Nor were we the only ones. Wills mentions in passing Joan Didion, Renata Adler, Arlene Croce and Guy Davenport; Hugh Kenner was the poetry editor. In his hiring, Buckley was insouciant, not to say promiscuous.

So reader be warned. I probably enjoyed the early chapters of "Confessions of a Conservative" so much because I seemed to be reading my own life. I bogged down in the middle chapters, on political theory, because I think Wills handled the subject with more authority when he was grappling w John Locke in "Nixon Agonist The final chapters, however, — Homer and Augustine — are b liant.

Here, then, is the National view in its early, wise-guy da sundry young Buckleys among James Burnhams, the Willmo Kendalls, the Frank Meyers, Whittaker Chamberses and John Chamberlains. What M McCarthy did to Chamberlain "Portrait of the Intellectual a Yale Man," Saul Bellow would to Kendall in "Mosby's Memoir and, if I am not mistaken, Viv Gornick would do to Fr McGuire in "The Romance American Communism." Th there was what Lionel Trilling to Chambers in "The Middle of Journey." Buckley, of course, shown up in a dozen novels, incl ing his own. Wills portrays each these men with more sympathy t accuracy. They are substant even if they didn't believe in the istence of Sputnik and talked ab preemptive nuclear strikes.

Now, though, he is off Esquire, where Harold Hayes liges him to confront the con sions of the '60s. I would have li more on Hayes, an editor in m ways just as extraordinary as Bu ley. His ideas about black pow Nixon, Vietnam and civil disob ence undergo dizzy revisions. seeks a definition of the state, explanation of democratic poli and a justification of princi dissent. He finds, in Augustin notion of the state based not justice but on convenience peace; in Chesterton, a ration for compromise and sloth; in radicals, the Necessary Wro Jeremiah; in Homer, the Fath the Past, Community, Telemach

Over-Theologized

These are odd, maddening so es outside, of course, the lib tradition: Hasn't Rebecca West ready taken care of August Where are Simone Weil, Fr Fanon, Alexander Solzhenit and Gandhi? The church its Isn't he really a radical who read too much theology?

Finally: Many of us wande off from the National Review I ervation and have since been given, at least at dinner parties, various ideological delinquen The defection of a Garry Wills a bitter taste. He knows this, shies away from it. He was, how er, the star. If the left, on securit John Chamberlain so many ades ago, felt that the future longed to them, so did the right securing a 22-year-old Garry W in 1957, feel that the future theirs. Wills points out that the ture does not exist. It is as the the son had wandered off to s on another planet.

John Leonard is on the staff of New York Times.

U.S. Curbs Progra For Soviet Exchan

MOSCOW, May 6 (UPI) — U.S. State Department has celed a small part of the Inte tional Research and Exchange gram because the Soviet Union refused to provide a visa for American scholar.

Diplomatic sources here said week that a program involving American Council of Learned S eties has been dropped because Russians refused entry to Ale der Dallin, former director of Russian Institute at Columbia versity.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

CHESS — By Robert By

MONTREAL — Since Anatoly Karpov became world champion in 1975, his play has taken a turn toward a freer, more flexible approach to the openings and a greater reliance on tactics.

Earlier, he could be counted on to favor a limited number of opening variations, always those that lent themselves to a conservative, positional approach to strategy. These days, while there has been no dramatic change in his style, there are sporadic, small indications that Karpov is expanding his outlook.

In the Man and His World Challenge Cup being played here, Karpov adopted the black side of the Open Defense to the Ruy Lopez against Lubomir Kavalek in the ninth round. But, even before the tournament had gotten that far along, he ditched his favorite system against the Pirc Defense, defeating Jan Timman in the second round with a variation that had previously attracted little attention.

For Karpov to depart from 4 N-B3, followed by 5 B-K2, as in the decisive final game of his title match with Viktor Korchnoi last year in the Philippines, was extraordinary. Of course, his 4 P-KN3 and 5 B-N2, overportecting the KP, was equally a positional method of treating the Pirc, but one that has never been much explored.

In the women's world championship, match in Pitsunda, the Soviet Union, last year, Nona Gaprindashvili tried 6 . . . QN-Q2; 7 0-0, P-B4; 8 P-KR3, P-QR3; 9 B-K3, Q-B2; 10 Q-Q2, PxP; 11 NxP, N-K4; 12 P-N3, N-B3; 13 NxN, PxN against maya Chiburdanidze though White won that g Black's opening system does seem culpable. Timman's alte tive with 6 . . . P-K4; 7 0-0, was solid but passive.

After 17 P-QR3, it would been difficult for Timman to tinue passively with 17 . . . Q-18 P-N4, N-B2 since 19 threatening 20 QPxP, would ally have forced Black to ground in the center with 20 PxBP; 21 BxP. Hence, he fo for maneuvering room with 17 P-N5; 18 PxNP, NxQNP.

On 22 Q-QB2, Timman sh have set up pressure against white center with 22 . . . N-B4 tending to anchor his queen with 23 . . . P-R5 and 24 . . . R3. Instead, his cumbersome grouping with 22 . . . B-Q2; 2 B3, R-K2; 24 B-B2, B-K1 left prey to Karpov's 25 Q-Q3!

PIRC DEFENSE

White Karpov	Black Timman	White Karpov	Bl Tim
1 P-K4	P-Q3	20 NxP	
2 P-Q4	N-KB3	21 P-B5	
3 N-QB3	P-KN3	22 Q-Q3	
4 P-KN3	B-N2	23 N-B5	
5 B-N2	0-0	24 B-B2	
6 BN-K2	P-K4	25 Q-Q3	
7 0-0	N-B3	26 B-B1	
8 P-B3	P-B3	27 B-N2	
9 P-KR3	P-R3	28 P-N4	
10 B-N5	P-B3	29 P-B3	
11 B-K3	Q-B2	30 P-B5	
12 Q-Q2	B-N2	31 P-QN5	
13 QR-Q1	R-Q2	32 P-B6	
14 P-KN4	QR-Q1	33 P-B4	
15 N-N3	B-KB1	34 P-N4	
16 P-B4	P-QN4	35 PxP	
17 P-QR3	P-N5	36 P-N5	
18 PxNP	NxQNP	37 NxP	
19 N/B5-K3	PxQP	38 RxP	

As Michaels, Jets' Coach, Sees It

Bills Seem to Have Gotten the Most From NFL Draft

By William N. Wallace

EW YORK, May 6 (NYT) — t Michaels, the New York Jets h, believes the Buffalo Bills the best college draft of any ional Football League team. haels based his contention on number of players the Bills able to draft in the high ads last week — nine among the 118 athletes selected from the of college seniors — and the ty of those players as ranked he Jets' scouting department. ey strengthened themselves a said Michaels.

e Bills were one of the lesser s in the NFL, winning only 5 games last season.

anks to the trade of O.J. Simp- to San Francisco, the Bills, sing first, were able to draft Cousineau, the Ohio State acker rated the best pro pros- in the country. The Bills got ineau with the choice taken San Francisco in the trade for son last summer. They also the 49ers' pick that started the h round and chose a defensive Ken Johnson of Knoxville.

Varied Positions

between Cousineau and John- came Jerry Butler, a wide re- r from Clemson; Fred Smer- defensive tackle from Boston ge; Jim Haslett, a small-col- all-America linebacker from na (Pa.) State, and Jon Bor- lt, an offensive tackle from tana State.

e Miami Dolphins acquired choices among the first 65 players selected, three on the first round. Don Shula hopes that the club's problem position, offensive tackle, will be filled by either of his first two picks, John Geisler of Michigan or Jeff Toews of Washington.

Reviews of the other teams' drafts follow, beginning with the remaining clubs in the American Football Conference's Eastern Division.

AFC East

New England — Because of a low drafting position, the Patriots did not expect to gain much. Rick Sanford of South Carolina, the first choice, will have a hard time breaking into the defensive backfield.

Baltimore — The Colts seem to have found the big middle linebacker they have long sought, Barry Krauss of Alabama.

Jets — They gined the defensive line reinforcements they needed with Marty Lyons of Alabama and Mark Gastineau of East Central Oklahoma.

AFC Central

Cincinnati — The Bengals had five selections in the first 86 picks but their draft was hard to define. Jack Thompson, the quarterback, won't play unless Ken Anderson is injured, but Charles Alexander of Louisiana State may be able to take away the halfback position from Archie Griffin.

Cleveland — The Browns passed up a chance to draft either Lyons or another outstanding defensive lineman, Don Smith of Miami, on the first round and thus fill their most pressing need. Instead they took Willis Adams, a wide receiver from Houston.

Houston — Considerable help for the defensive line will come from the first two choices, Mike Stensrud of Iowa State and Jesse Baker of Jacksonville.

Pittsburgh — Drafting last, the Steelers had to take the best available players, and their first two choices were Greg Hawthorne of Baylor, a running back and tight end, and Zack Valentine of East Carolina, a linebacker.

AFC West

Denver — The Broncos drafted for position when they chose Kelvin Clark, an offensive tackle from Nebraksa, on the first round.

Kansas City — In need of a lot of defensive help, the Chiefs did not get much beyond Mike Bell, the tackle from Colorado State.

San Diego — The Chargers are only a player or two away from playoff contention and one of them is Kellen Winslow, the tight end from Missouri.

Oakland — The Raiders appear to have had a weak draft because they had traded so many of their choices.

Seattle — The Seahawks surprised everybody when they filled their urgent need for a defensive lineman by selecting Manu Tuiasosopo from the University of California, Los Angeles.

NFC East

Dallas — Drafting next to last, the Cowboys made some interesting choices, including Robert Shaw, a center from Tennessee.

New York Giants — Their choices seemed chancey except for the second one, Ernest Gray of Memphis State, a speedy receiver.

Philadelphia — The Eagles, for the first time in years, had high draft choices. Their first three picks were a star linebacker, Jerry Robinson of UCLA; an unknown guard, Pete Perot of Northwest Louisiana, and a barefoot kicker, Tony Franklin of Texas A&M.

St. Louis — Their first two selections were running backs, Ottis Anderson of Miami of Florida and Theotis Brown of UCLA

Washington — The Redskins had traded away all but five of their choices.

NFC Central

Chicago — The Bears' draft fit the club's need like a glove, beginning with the two defensive linemen, Dan Hampton of Arkansas and Al Harris of Arizona State.

Detroit — Penn State's Keith Dorney, supposedly the best offensive lineman in the pool, was a good first-round pick.

Minnesota — If Ted Brown of North Carolina State comes through at halfback, the Vikings may trade the disgruntled Chuck Foreman.

Green Bay — The Packers needed a running back and took two good ones, Eddie Lee Ivery of Georgia Tech and Steve Atkins of Maryland.

Tampa Bay — The Buccaneers had traded their first choice to Chicago and were lucky to find Greg Roberts, the Oklahoma guard, available on the second round.

NFC West

Atlanta — The Falcons appear to have had a fine draft with two all-Americas included, Don Smith, the Miami defensive lineman, and Pat Howell, the Southern California guard.

New Orleans — RUssell Erxleben, the great kicker-punter from Texas, may take jobs away from both Rich Szaro and Tom Blanchard.

Los Angeles — The Rams' first five choices among the top 82 selections play five different positions and will add depth to a powerful squad. They did not take a high-rated quarterback as expected.

San Francisco — The 49ers had traded away the heart of their draft. They did get Joe Montana, the Notre Dame quarterback, who can become the starter.

Swiss Hockey Team Seeks a Canadien

MONTREAL, May 6 (AP) — Jacques Lemaire, a Montreal Canadiens center, confirmed that he has received an offer to become player-coach with HC Sierre, a second-division team in Switzerland.

Lemaire, 33 years old and a 12-year veteran with the National Hockey League club, made it clear that he does not want to discuss the proposal until the Stanley Cup playoffs are ended.

Rebel Drivers Win Injunction On Indy 500

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6 (AP) — Citing possible "severe hardships" to some of the biggest names in racing, a federal judge granted a temporary injunction last night and ordered that six Championship Auto Racing Teams barred from the Indianapolis 500 by the U.S. Auto Club be reinstated.

The 6 teams are composed of 19 entries, including cars for the defending 500 champion, Al Unser, and such other former winners as Bobby Unser, Gordon Johncock and Johnny Rutherford.

The ruling by Judge James Noland ended a three-day hearing in which CART tried to show that the USAC and the Indianapolis Motor Speedway conspired to keep the six racing teams out of the 500 in violation of antitrust laws.

Noland made no ruling on allegations of antitrust violations but said the temporary injunction was granted because the "severe hardship the drivers would suffer far outweighs the harm to the defendants by allowing them to race."

It was USAC's and the Speedway's contention that the six CART teams were leaders in a movement to be harmful to racing in general and the Indy 500 in particular through threats of boycotting the race, or through the threat of withdrawing from the race after they had qualified.

"It is exceedingly clear the plaintiffs will race," Noland said. "If that was clear three days ago, we wouldn't have been here now."

Rangers Lose Gamble

ARLINGTON, Texas, May 6 (UPI) — The Texas Rangers have announced that designated hitter Oscar Gamble will be out for a month with a broken bone in his left foot.

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7)

the adjustment to higher interest rates.

The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan is offering $50 million of 10-year FRNs. Terms are standard, with the coupon rate changing twice a year at a quarter point over six-month interbank Eurodollar offered rates. The minimum coupon rate is 5½ percent.

Better terms for the investor are being offered on a $30-million, seven-year FRN of Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. While the Argentine bank is paying the standard quarter point above interbank rates, it is giving investors the option of redeeming at par in four years and a larger-than-usual minimum coupon of 7¾ percent.

A $30-million, 12-year FRN of Teollisuuden Voima Oy (TVO), the Finnish electric utility, has a new wrinkle favoring the borrower rather than the investor. While the Finnish-government-guaranteed issue pays semiannual interest at the standard quarter point above interbank rates, the coupon rate becomes fixed at 9 percent annually once six-month interbank Eurodollar offered rates drop to 8¾ percent or lower on a coupon date.

Thus, even if comparable fixed-rate Finnish paper is yielding much more at the time, the investor would be nevertheless stuck with a 9 percent coupon. TVO benefits, because it does not have to pay the expenses of calling its issue and refunding with a fixed-rate paper when and if a 9 percent coupon becomes available.

Among FRN issues said to be under preparation is a $100-millon, seven-year note for Nacional Financiera, the Mexican development agency and a seven-year issue of the Philippine government.

In Frankfurt, Deutsche-mark Eurobond prices lost up to 2 points last week, and dealers said that coupon rates would have to rise to 8 percent with the market crumbling the way it has been recently.

Traders noted that the 150-million DM, 10-year issue for Argentina carrying a coupon of 7½ percent was trading on a when-issued basis of 3 points below issue price of 98½. The 100 million DM, 10-year issue for Barclays Overseas Investment Co. was traded as low as 95¼.

Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended May 2
(U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	9.38 %
Industrials, long term	9.56 %
Industrials, medium term	9.78 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	10.22 %
French franc, long term	9.94 %
Unit of acc., long term	8.47 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended May 3
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
Cedel	1,151.1	496.00	655.10
Eurocl.	2,200.1	1,723.7	496.40

Over-Counter Market

(Continued from Page 7)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Weisfld .30e	12	12	11	11	—1
WelkG .79e	x801	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
WlgtnMe .60a	81	9½	9¼	9¼	
Wellich	22	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
Wendys .40	x2151	17¾	17	17¼	
WstDref 4.35e	961	37¾	33½	37¼	+3½
WestCo .40	283	14¾	13¼	14¾	+1
WstCIPf	267	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
WnCasS 1.40	89	33	33	33	
WDeep 1.44e	1123	13¼	11	13¼	+2⅛
WnDigtl	261	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
WnGear .40a	950	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	+ ½
WHold 4.87e	x787	28⅛	27⅛	28	—2¼
WMarEl s	328	13¼	11½	13¼	
WtnMtg .05e	33	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
WnOilSh	286	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
WPacRR	1082	12¾	12⅛	12¼	— ½
WmorC 1.40	422	30¾	29	29½	—1
Wettrau .70b	395	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
WienAir	66	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Wiener .36	92	11	9¾	11	+1¼
WileyJh 1.16	41	27	27	27	
Williaml 1.24	284	33½	32⅝	33½	+ ⅞
WlmsT 2.80a	36	31	30½	30½	— ½
WilsnHJ .28	235	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
WinnsSt .80b	41	29½	28½	28½	— ¼
WintPkT .60	153	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
WisrOil 3.20	14	61½	60½	60½	— ½
WixCp .84	178	36¼	36¼	36¼	
Wolohn .30	x596	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
WolvAlu .70	69	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
WoodDn .40	x208	10¼	9¾	10	
WoodLot 1.70	74	28¼	27½	27¾	— ½
WorcBcp .40	248	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
WWEng	1880	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅞
Worthin	x574	21¼	20¼	20¼	
WymnG .30	116	25	25	25	
WyoNat 1.24	15	26½	26½	26½	
XcorInt	475	11¼	10½	10½	— ¾
Xomox .40	258	13½	13	13½	+ ½
Xidex	329	27	25½	26	— ¼
YlowFrt .68	759	20¼	20	20	
ZenNat .30	87	22½	21¾	21¾	— ¾
ZionUtn .84	165	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
Zondvn .28	x157	21¾	19¾	20½	—1
Zond wt	287	12⅞	11¾	12	— ¾

Baseball Line Scores

Saturday's Games
NATIONAL LEAGUE

.....000 000 300—3 8 1
.....412 020 00X—9 10 0
Lacorte (3), R. Mohler (5), Skok (8) ...phy, Nolan; Lamp and Foote. W—Lamp —Niekro (3-5). Hrs—Atlanta, Hubbard ...cago, DeJesus (1), Martin (2), Foote (2), (3).

...rk.....000 100 300—4 12 3
...ncisco..301 000 20X—6 7 1
Orosco (7), Bernard (8) and Stearns; Griffin (6), Lavelle (7) and Tamargo. ...W—Lavelle (2-0). L—Orosco (1-1). Hrs—...rk, Mazzilli (3); San Francisco, Clark

...phia...012 031 040—11 13 0
...eles...000 000 000—0 4 0
...n, Reed (8) and Boone; Messersmith, ...n (6), Hough (6) and Yeager; Oates (6). ...wen (5-0). L—Messersmith (1-2). Hrs—...phia, Schmidt 2 (8).

...l.....000 030 000—3 7 2
...o....300 000 30X—6 8 8
..., Frymon (7), Sosa (7) and Carter; ...ingers (8) and Tenace. W—Moro (2-0). ...on (1-2). Hrs—Montreal, Speier (2), (8); San Diego, Winfield 2 (7).

.....000 101 000—2 9 1
...ti....240 000 00X—6 8 0
...r, Wilson (3), Williams (5), McLaughlin ...Ashby; Hume, Pastore (8) and Bench. ...re (3-3). L—Andujar (3-1). Hr—Houston, (3).

...gh...000 002 013—6 18 0
.....010 300 010—5 12 2
...on, Bibby (4), Romo (7), Jackson (8), (9) and Ott; Forsch, Knowles (8), ...h (8), Schultz (9), Bruno (9) and Simmons. ...—Jackson (2-0). L—Vuckovich (2-2). ...ouis, Simmons (6).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

.....000 000 010—1 8 1
...e.....040 011 00X—6 7 1
...czyk and Cerone; Slaton and Moore. ...n (3-1). L—Lemanczyk (2-1). Hrs—...Carty (5); Milwaukee, Oglivie (7).

.......010 020 010—4 17 0
...k.......000 002 021—5 6 1
...son, Heaverlo (7) and Esslan; John and ...W—John (6-0). L—Heaverlo (2-1). Hr—..., Rivers (1).

...lty......000 010 200—3 4 3
...d......000 000 020—2 6 4
...rabosky (8) and Porter; Wise and Diaz. ...—Gale (1-2). L—Wise (3-3). Hr—Kan...McRae (3).

Detroit.......321 000 020—8 13 1
Minnesota......001 101 100—4 10 2
Fidrych, Burnside (5), Billingham (6) and Parrish; Hartzell, Bacsik (5), Brett (8), Serum (9) and Wynegar. W—Billingham (2-3). L—Hartzell (1-1). Hr—Minnesota, Wynegar (3).

Seattle.......000 202 000—4 11 1
Boston........104 010 22X—11 14 0
O. Jones, Montague (3), Rowley (4), Vasquez (8) and Stinson; Eckersley, Drago (7) and Montgomery. W—Eckersley (3-1). L—O. Jones (0-2). Hrs—Boston, Lynn (10), Rice (3).

Chicago.......000 430 000—7 12 3
Texas........020 011 200—6 11 0
Wortham, Scarbery (7), Proly (8) and Foley; D. Ellis, Raisich (4), Medich (7), Lyle (9) and Sundberg. W—Wortham (4-2). L—D. Ellis (1-2). Hrs—Texas, J. Ellis (1), Wills (1); Chicago, Soderholm (1).

California......000 100 000—1 4 2
Baltimore.......104 000 40X—9 13 1
Aase, Barlow (4), Miller (7) and Downing; Palmer, Stoddard (9) and Dempsey. W—Palmer (4-1). L—Aase (2-3). Hrs—Baltimore, May (6), Roenicke (4).

Friday's Games
NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 000 101 000—2 9 1
Chicago 000 030 30x—6 8 2
Matula, Devine (6), Skok (7), Barber (7), Solomon (8) and Murphy. Krukow, McGlothen (7) and Foote. W—Krukow (1-1). L—Matula (2-3).

(10 innings)
Houston 104 000 000 0—5 9 2
Cincinnati 013 000 001 1—6 15 3
Ruhle, Sambito (6), McLaughlin (8), Ricelli (10), Williams (10) and Ashby; Seaver, Moskau (2), Tomlin (7), Borbon (7), Bair (9) and Bench. W—Bair (2-0). L—Ricelli (1-1). HRs—Houston, Cabell (3); Cincinnati, Driessen (4).

Pittsburgh 010 100 100—3 10 1
St. Louis 020 110 00x—4 10 0
D. Robinson, Whitson (7) and Nicosia; Sykes, Schultz (8) and Simmons. W—Sykes (2-2). L—D. Robinson (2-2).

Montreal 030 030 006—12 15 0
San Diego 000 000 100—1 3 0
Grimsley and Carter; D'Acquisto, Lee (1), Lolich (2), Shirley (5) and Tenace, Kendall. W—Grimsley (3-0). L—D'Acquisto (2-2). HRs—Montreal, Dawson (7), Carter (7); San Diego, Winfield (5).

Philadelphia 000 010 202—5 8 1
Los Angeles 000 101 000—2 5 2
Lerch and Boone; Sutton, Hough (8), Rautzhan (9) and Yeager. W—Lerch (2-0). L—Sutton (3-3). HRs—Philadelphia, Schmidt (6); Los Angeles, Cey (4).

New York 003 00 000—3 6 2
San Francisco 120 000 01x—4 7 0
Allen, Bernard (6), Lockwood (8) and Stearns; Blue and Tamargo. W—Blue (5-2). L—Lockwood (0-3). HR—San Francisco, Whitfield (2).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(1st game)
Chicago 100 200 103—7 9 2
Texas 400 001 000—5 7 0
Barrios, Proly (9) and Foley. Nahorodny (8); Alexander, Kern (8), Lyle (9) and Sundberg. W—Barrios (3-1). L—Lyle (2-2). HRs—Chicago, Lemon (3); Texas, Zisk (2).

(2nd game)
Chicago 002 310 000—6 12 0
Texas 000 000 222—7 13 0
Baumgarten, Proly (7), LaGrow (8) and Nahorodny; Jenkins, Farmer (5) and Sundberg. W—Farmer (1-0). L—LaGrow (0-3). HRs—Chicago, Garr (1), Washington (2).

Seattle 020 001 000—3 5 1
Boston 201 001 01x—5 8 1
Abbott, Parrott (7) and Stinson; Renko and Allenson, Montgomery (8). W—Renko (2-1). L—Abbott (1-3). HRs—Boston, Yastrzemski (5), Lynn (9); Seattle, Horton (4), R. Jones (3).

(10 innings)
Kansas City 100 001 200 1—5 12 2
Cleveland 010 002 100 0—4 13 1
Gura, Pattin (6), Hrabosky (7) and Porter; Waits, Monge (8) and Diaz. W—Hrabosky (3-0). L—Monge (1-2). HR—Kansas City, Otis (2).

Oakland 020 003 204—11 13 0
New York 014 000 000—5 9 4
Norris, Lacey (7) and Newman; Figueroa, Mirabella (6), Beattie (6), Clay (7) and Munson. W—Norris (2-1). L—Beattie (0-1). HRs—Oakland, Gross 2 (5); New York, Spencer 2 (4).

Toronto 020 001 020—5 10 1
Milwaukee 110 010 001—4 6 1
Clancy, Freisleben (9) and Cerone; Caldwell and Moore. W—Clancy (2-4). L—Caldwell (4-2). HR—Milwaukee, Oglivie (6).

Detroit 001 202 100—6 14 1
Minnesota 001 311 10x—7 11 1
Wilcox, Lopez (6), Hiller (8) and Parrish; Redfern, Serum (5), Bacsik (6), Marshall (7) and Wynegar. W—Marshall (4-1). L—Lopez (0-1). HRs—Minnesota, Jackson (3), Adams (2).

More Sports On Page 13

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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LIDO
NOUVELLE SUPER REVUE "Allez Lido"
20h30 DINER DANSANT 1/2 champ. REVUE 230 F
22h30 CHAMP REVUE 0-45 2e SPECTACLE 155 F
BAL DU MOULIN ROUGE
frénésie 80
20h30 DINER-CHAMP REVUE 225 F
22h30 CHAMP REVUE 0h30 2e SPECTACLE 150 F

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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

...lished at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. ...place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section) ...r questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

...B TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
...PEAN & MKTG. ...AGER		Clinical instrumentation.	U.K. or major Eur. city	Solid tech. bkgd. in clinical instrum.; deg. qual. in Chemistry, biochem., biology or related subject.	Ref. PES 156/1, PES (UK) Ltd., 119 Albert Road, Cleveland Centre, Middlesbrough, Cleveland.	I.H.T. 26-4-79
...R ...AGEMENT ...ULTANT	c.£26,000 + fringe benefits.	A major British co.	Near London	High-calibre senior consultant; bkgd. in mktg./sales, fin. or engin.; 33-38; bus. deg. or equiv.	P.G. Rysan, ref. 303/IHT, Lunan, 1 Old Burlington St., London W1X 1LA, Tel.: 01-437 2515/01-734 4777.	I.H.T. 26-4-79
...UTIVE	Around F.F. 250,000	British light engineering group.	North East France	Eng., Fr.; 35 upwards; success. gen. mngt. exp.; earlier fin. bkgd. with exp. engineering industry.	R.M. Cooper, ref. B-68399, MSL, 474 Royal Manchester, Manchester M2 7EL	Financial Times 26-4-79
...ICE ...TOR	c.£12,500	Engineering	South of London	35-45; qual.-accountant (ACMA pref.); exp. of plan., budgeting..; knowl. computer-based systems.	Ref. AA41/6855, PA Personnel Services, 60 a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE, Tel.: 01-235 6060, Tx.: 27874.	Financial Financial 26-4-79
...AGER, ...CIAL ...YSIS	c.£15,000 tax free + benefits.	One of Saudi Arabia's major trading co.	Saudi Arabia	Qual. accountants; min. 5 yrs' post-qual. exp. in commercial environ.; Eng. + Arabic.	Ref. 975, M.P. Quick or P.W. Walton, Touche Ross & Co., 4 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5UJ.	Financial Times 26-4-79
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Letter From Agra

Air Pollution Poses Threat to Taj Mahal

By Barry Schlacter

AGRA, India (AP) — Surviving wars, floods and millions of tourists, the 327-year-old Taj Mahal now faces its gravest threat — air pollution.

About 250 foundries have shot up around this north Indian city in the last 30 years, and people here say the white marble mausoleum has lost much of its pearly sheen because of effluents from the plants.

"The Taj of 15 or 20 years ago is no longer there," said a tour company manager. "It's turned yellowish and now the new refinery will blow more pollution this way."

The refinery he spoke of, a $250-million one, is scheduled to begin operating in April, 1980, 25 miles northwest of Agra. The Taj is downwind of the refinery.

The refinery is opening despite the pleas of environmentalists. And, said K.V. Sounder Rajan, director of the government's monument department: "If there is going to be a refinery, it's going to be infinitely worse because the effluents are acidic."

Refineries throw sulfur dioxide into the air, which becomes sulfuric acid and corrodes marble when soaked with rain, causing the stone to flake. One Indian pollution expert, Dr. T. Shivaji Rao, calls the condition "stone cancer."

* * *

The Taj was built by the 17th-century emperor Shah Jahan to house the jewel-encrusted tomb of his second but favorite wife, Armand Banu. She was known as "Mumtaz-i-Mahal," or "Elect of the Palace," from which the name Taj Mahal is derived.

Mumtaz died while giving birth to her 14th child and her last words, as the legend goes, motivated the emperor to build one of the world's most perfect edifices. She is said to have murmured: "Build for me a monument of such perfect proportions and purity that no one could be in its presence without sensing within himself the eternal wonder of the power of love and inevitability of its passing with death."

About 22,000 craftsmen, several coming from as far as Europe, labored 22 years to complete the monument to love. Shah Jahan was overthrown by his son and spent his final days pacing from a cell at the "poem in marble." When he died he was entombed next to his wife.

* * *

Petroleum Minister H.N. Bahuguna has stated that all precautionary measures were being incorporated in the refinery, now in its final stages of construction. He said the refinery will pose less of a danger to the Taj than nearby foundries and power plants, but his argument has not mollified Indian environmentalists.

The Madras newspaper, the Hindu, said that most filtering devices attached to smokestacks of Indian cement plants and power stations are not in working order. "There is no guarantee and little likelihood that the effluent treatment system of the Mathura refinery will perform differently," it said.

A committee of experts had recommended that all industrial plants near Agra should be shifted downwind of the Taj. However, a group of intellectuals complained that the government-owned Indian Oil Corp. has situated the refinery in such a way that it threatens the Taj.

Their "Save the Taj" committee sent an appeal questioning the accuracy of studies on the refinery's environmental impact to Education Minister P.C. Chunder, who is responsible for India's monuments.

Pro-refinery scientists have responded with a proposal to coat the Taj with a protective chemical layer, a suggestion which one Monuments Department official described as "crackpot."

* * *

To many, including residents of Agra, economic development is a far more important concern than the preservation of a marble mausoleum, no matter how beautiful or famous.

"If the Taj was not here, no one would come here and that's a fact," said Agra taxi driver Lala Ram, 29, who earns his livelihood transporting tourists.

"But," he said, "I think that the refinery in Mathura is good because there are many poor people in India and they can work there and earn money."

Maillol's Model

'Like All Nice Girls, I Did A Lot of Things Secretly.'

By Flora Lewis

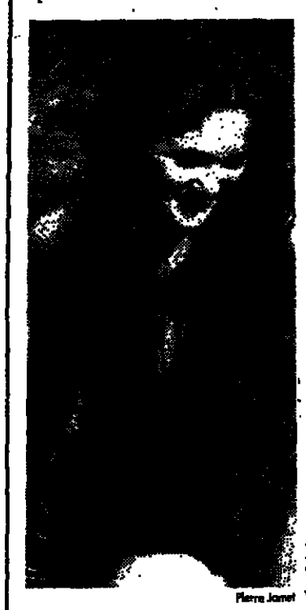
PARIS (NYT) — Now 60 years old, Dina Vierny is still merry, enamored of art, and well-rounded, even if the famous curves have sagged and bulged in spots and her mission has changed from inspiration to commemoration.

"I was Maillol's model," she said recently, "and now he is my model, a humanist, a great man, a complete person." Her dancing, dark eyes filled with tears — but just for a moment. It isn't her style. Laughing, giggling, gesturing, talking up a storm are much like her. It is hard to imagine she could have held still long enough as a young girl to pose for all those serene, reposed, polished nudes that Aristide Maillol sculpted to celebrate his vision of woman.

'It's Different'

She didn't. That is, she didn't have to hold still. "A great artist doesn't have you strike a pose like the others," she said. "It's different. They let you move, change around, do something intelligent."

She was a 15-year-old schoolgirl, the daughter of White Russian refugees, already fascinated by Surrealism and the world of avant-garde art, when she happened to meet a friend of the famous sculptor. What struck him was that she looked so much like the statues Maillol had already been doing for years. He told the master, who sent off a note inviting the child to one of his crowded Sunday afternoons at Marly-le-Roi.



Pierre Jamet

Model Vierny at 16: "He wasn't creating women, but houses, forms."

Dina went off alone on the suburban train without telling her parents. "They wouldn't have let me go, it just wasn't done," she said. "But like all nice girls, I did a lot of things secretly." When she arrived, she walked up to the oldest man in the room and greeted him warmly. Everybody laughed. Maillol was 73 already, but she had picked on Kees van Dongen, the Art Deco artist. It didn't bother her.

Reversal

The extraordinary reversal of life taking the form of art, startled Maillol and then, as she sneaked away regularly to become his favorite model, discouraged him.

"He said he was just doing the same things he had done with other models," she said. "Why sculpt what is already in life. But then he said no, after all, what matters is what you think. It's architecture. He wasn't creating women but houses, forms. His research was in his spirit."

The elderly artist and the girl gradually became close friends. He introduced her to his world, the glittering names of 20th-century art — Matisse, Bonnard, Dufy, Picasso.

"They detoured my life," she said. She was studying chemistry and physics, she was interested in politics, she had planned a serious, intellectual career, unusual in the period, but, she said, "I was before my time in everything. Now I'm perfectly in my time. I don't regret the old days. All times have grandeur and low things. I love this century, people don't know what they've got."

The detour turned her from a model to a connoisseur, to a passionate, insatiable collector, a dealer, and now to a rare thing in France, the donor and patron of a private museum to be housed in the warren of rooms and apartments she lives in on the Left Bank.

It is a distinguished house. The poet Alfred de Musset lived there and the Baudry brothers, who worked on the Paris Opera with Garnier, and it stands behind the elaborate Fountain of Four Seasons that Louis XIV had built on the Rue de Grenelle. No passer-by would guess at the glories Mme. Vierny has stuffed into the rooms she is preparing to open to the public with a grand ceremony in January, 1981.

She had already assured Maillol's permanent presence in Paris with her gift of statues that the late Andre Malraux, as minister of culture, placed in the gardens of the Louvre as an open-air museum in 1965. It delights her to see children scrambling over the noble representations of her figure.

'Caressed'

"Sculpture must be caressed," she said. "If it isn't touched, it dies."

But as the heir to Maillol's estate, filled out with many purchases, and the enchanted owner of collections of Matisse, the great naif Andre Bauchant, and a remarkable assortment of things, including beautifully made old dolls, she began to worry about the fate of her objects.

"Usually people don't think about the survival of objects," she said. "I want to give them a frame, an eternal life, open to everyone. I want my joy to be communicated. How can I be selfish? When an object is really extraordinary, it belongs to everyone."

Her guide in buying has always been quality, she said. "An

Dina Vierny today

"There's a grandeur in aging."

object of quality speaks to you, it has eloquence. Other things just have a passport, a label, but quality doesn't need anyone to announce it."

The self-confidence is limitless, but somehow contagious instead of overwhelming. The teenage girl who felt no problem posing nude because she accepted that one shouldn't be ashamed of the body, that it has nothing to do with chastity, is still alive in the hearty woman who says, "There's grandeur in aging, there's grandeur in everything but you have to know how to seize it."

Chance

She has had three husbands and divorced them, two sons and adores them, and her full share of troubles and joys. During the occupation, she smuggled endangered people across the border to Spain and was arrested twice.

Maillol died after an automobile accident in 1944, aged 83. Mme. Vierny had learned many things from him, including a sense that most of what happens in life is chance, luck, and that one must enjoy it.

It also left her with a sense of responsibility for all the happy accidents. "It's to make others happy, they are, but they don't know it. I haven't succeeded yet, that's a failure. But maybe with the museum . . ."

She was silent for a moment, but then the insistent laugh exploded again. "I lead an infernal life, I'm always in a hurry," she said. At the core of the coolly tranquil statues, there was a vivacious gaiety that seems to endure as well as the bronze.

PEOPLE: *New Cancer Is Found In Actor John Wayne*

John Wayne is fighting cancer again. New cancer cells were found in tissue removed from the actor during surgery last week, said Bernard Strohm, administrator of the University of California Medical Center in Los Angeles. Complaining of stomach pains Tuesday night, Wayne was admitted to the hopsital and underwent surgery the next morning. The excised tissue, said Mr. Strohm, had "cancer cells throughout it." He added that "to my knowledge, the question of prognosis or longevity has not been broached to Mr. Wayne, but certainly the fact that cancer cells were found is not good news." Strohm said that the actor, 71, was in stable condition, but "I suspect he feels right now like he fell off a horse." He said that Wayne has volunteered to participate in a cancer-treatment research project as part of his overall therapy. Strohm said he expected the treatment would involve use of new or already proven cancer drugs and radiation treatments in various combinations. He said that Wayne is expected to remain hospitalized "for several more weeks." Wayne underwent surgery 14 years ago for removal of a cancerous left lung. Afterwards, he announced: "I have licked the big C." But last January, what was supposed to be routine gallbladder surgery turned into a nine-hour operation during which the his stomach and associated lymph nodes were removed. Wayne made his only public appearance since then at the Academy Awards ceremonies April 9. "Oscar came to the Hollywood scene in 1928 and so did I," he said then. "We are a little weather-beaten, but we're still here — and we plan to be around for a whole lot longer." Wayne won an Oscar in 1970 for his portryal of a grizzled marshal in "True Grit." In his last film, "The Shootist," made in 1976, he portrayed a gunman dying of cancer. . . President Carter, on a visit to Los Angeles, dropped in on Wayne Saturday, and later said the actor was "in good spirits, made some jokes and thanked everbody for loving him. I told John Wayne he had the love and affection and best wishes not only of all the people of our nation who admire him so much, but of millions of people around the world."

* * *

Sidney Gardner, a Hartford, Conn., city councilman, had a street-wise bright idea. He would embarrass members of the state's General Assembly into appropriating money to maintain C cut's capital city — and he by naming selected H potholes after them. Gardi ther decided that fellow-R can Richard Bozzuto, the A minority leader, should h honor of having his name a to the first pothole (design "Bozzuto Bounce"). Bozzu had criticized the amount o Hartford was requesting a referred to the city as "a cesspool," said he's not at at having a pothole named It is, in fact, a fine idea: be delighted to attend the dedication of my pothole illustrate that individual and effort are not dead in C icut. I promise to take full bility for the pothole by rep immediately — by myself."

* * *

Yale President A. Giamatti has acted quickly place the university's prov Abraham Goldstein, who last week. Giamatti named May, former dean of Yale and chairman of the French ment, for a two-year ter university's second-ranking Goldstein's departure charges that he spent mo $100,000 renovating the residence. Only $20,000 h allocated for the job.

* * *

Leslie Gelb, one of t Department's most respec occasionally prickly, exp limiting strategic arms, is Gelb, 42, has resigned as ment's director of political affairs to become a cons the German Marshall Fun write a study on arms co its future for the Carnegie ment for Peace. Last yea several peppery exchanges administration's arms exp cies with Zbigniew Brzez president's national adviser. One aide said the exchanged messages that ten "dripping with venom. former reporter for The N Times, said his leaving Department had nothing his feud with Brzezinski. noted that his successor Reginald Bartholomew, n et-affairs expert on the st National Security Council ski's bailiwick.

—SAMUEL

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pectacular Bid Easily Captures entucky Derby

By Steve Cady

SVILLE, Ky., May 6 (NYT) — When Ron Franklin wants Spec- Bid to turn it on, he just chirps to him and says, "Let's go, daddy." g Franklin said the magic words to his 3-year-old colt at Churchill yesterday with about half a mile to go in the 105th Kentucky and the response once again was devastating. Going wide through urn, the steel grey Hawksworth Farm colt caught General Assem- he upper stretch and drew away from the opposition just as his ad been predicting he would do.

al Assembly took second, with Golden Act third, King Celebrity nd Flying Paster fifth.

No Push Needed

nargin at the finish of the 1¼-mile race was 2¼ lengths, but 19- Franklin did not need to urge his mount through the final stages ica's most glamorous horse race.

al Assembly, the best son Secretariat has sired so far, led third- olden Act by three lengths. That California-bred colt finished a od three quarters ahead of King Celebrity, the longest longshot at lying Paster, the 2-1 second choice, was close in a slow early pace red badly in the last quarter-mile on a drying-out track that was ast.

him, strung out in a weary line extending up the track a 16th of a ne Screen King, Sir Ivor Again, Shamgo, Lot O' Gold and Great er.

acular Bid's time was a relatively slow 2:02 2-5.

inner, who was bought for a $37,000 as a yearling and who won successive stakes race, was an odds-on favorite.

d down to 3 to 5 by confident bettors in a crowd of 125,000, the trainer Bud Delp has been saying may be the "best horse ever to ough a bridle" returned a meager $3.20 for $2 in the win wagering. s nothing like a good horse race to settle an argument, and yester- velopments on a cool but sunny afternoon settled some major

ntucky-bred Spectacular Bid, near perfect in the East, better than ia-bred Flying Paster, the pride of the West? Yes, at least until evidence is provided in the next two chapters of thoroughbred annual Triple Crown drama — the 1 3-16-mile Preakness two e finds a mile yesterday and the 1½-mile Belmont Stakes on June 9.

Sticking With Him

farry, Teresa and Tom Meyerhoff, the owners of Hawksworth ake a bad decision when they elected to stick with Franklin last espite his mistake-filled ride aboard their colt in the Florida No, at least not if Franklin's ride yesterday was any indication of y as a thinking jockey.

superb — a cool, patient ride that kept the favorite within strik- nce without rushing him into too much hard early running.

let him do his thing," last year's leading apprentice jockey said. all you can do. It was a very easy race. I feel the same now as I did ut it's a relief to know that we won the Derby."

ffect on Spectacular Bid's bankroll, already bigger than that of ious Derby starter, was considerably more extravagant than the uel payoff. He earned $228,650 as a first-place prize from the rse of $317,406, pushing his career total to $958,294 on 13 firsts ond in 15 starts.

winner's check, $11,250 represented a bonus from the Kentucky bred Development Fund in recognition of Spectacular Bid's her- native of the bluegrass country. The son of Bold Bidder was one ntucky-breds in the field of 10.

Some Harsh Words

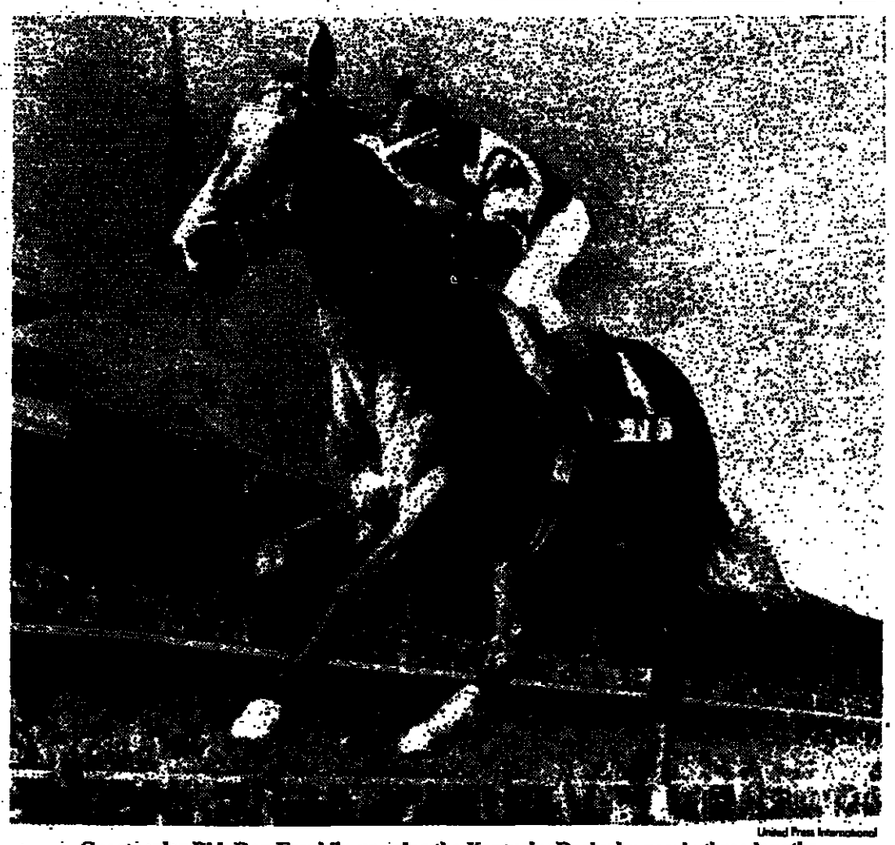
an outspoken 46-year-old trainer who put Franklin aboard his er only 15 months ago, had publicly called his protege an "idiot" Florida Derby at Gulfstream Park. But he reportedly helped the Meyerhoffs to keep Franklin as Spectacular Bid's regular spite the traffic jams the colt ran into in winning the Gulfstream

nsensus among the three co-owners and the trainer was that lar Bid has a winning rapport with his relatively inexperienced

success yesterday vindicated both Franklin and Delp, whose nethods and bragging had stirred wide criticism. For the second ear, a teenage jockey was in the seat of honor as the traditional f roses was draped around another Derby winner.

ear's teen-age hero, Steve Cauthen, was in England yesterday p on Wood to win the prestigious 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket. went to England after riding more than 100 straight losers at ita last winter.

nklin was here, reaching out from aboard Spectacular Bid as hands, including Delp's, were extended to him enroute to the winner's circle in the infield. As he steered his horse toward the nklin repeatedly patted the winner's neck, slowly and emphati- an older brother congratulating a younger sibling for doing extraordinary.



United Press International

Spectacular Bid, Ron Franklin up, wins the Kentucky Derby by nearly three lengths.

Canadiens, Rangers Lead 3-2

From Agency Dispatches

MONTREAL, May 6 — Guy Lafleur scored a pair of goals 25 seconds apart in the first period and Ken Dryden stopped 21 of 22 shots as the Montreal Canadiens defeated the Boston Bruins, 5-1, in a National Hockey League playoff game here last night.

The victory gave the Stanley Cup champions a 3-2 lead in the semifinal series, with the next game scheduled for Boston on Tuesday night.

The Canadiens dominated throughout as they moved within a game of qualifying for the Stanley Cup finals for the fourth successive year. Wayne Cashman's goal 1:28 from the final buzzer spoiled Dryden's shutout.

Lafleur deflected a shot by defenseman Guy Lapointe past goaltender Gilles Gilbert at 8:35 of the opening period. The Canadiens took the ensuing faceoff and rushed into the Bruin zone, with Larry Robinson taking a shot from the point.

Lafleur captured the rebound of Robinson's shot in front of Gilbert and his shot bounced past the goaltender. Robinson made it 3-0 at 19:02 with a slap shot through Gilbert's legs from the left point.

After a scoreless second period, the Canadiens added two goals in the final period, with Serge Savard, on a power play, and Mario Tremblay beating Gilbert, who faced 40 shots. Gilbert was in goal for Boston's two victories at home, replacing Gerry Cheevers, after Montreal took a 2-0 lead in the series.

Rangers 4, Islanders 3

At Uniondale, N.Y., Anders Hedberg flipped in a six-foot backhander with 2:13 left in regulation time last night, giving the New York Rangers a 4-3 victory over the New York Islanders and a 3-2 lead in their Stanley Cup semifinal series.

The Rangers can earn their first trip to the finals since 1972 by winning the sixth game at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday night.

Hedberg got the second rebound and put the puck over the sprawled goalie, Billy Smith, for his third goal of the playoffs. The goal was one of four in a frantic third period.

Mike Kaszycki and Bob Nystrom scored for the Islanders and Ron Greschner for the Rangers. Kaszycki scored his first goal of the playoffs at 4:20 of the third to tie the score 2-2 on a hotly disputed play. He carried the puck to the Ranger blue line and fired a slap shot that bounced off a Ranger defenseman and handcuffed goalie John Davidson. The goal judge turned on the red light to signal a goal and referee Dave Newell agreed with him.

Moments later, the Islanders managed to put another puck past Davidson when Mike Bossy poked in a rebound in the crease but Newell ruled that the whistle had blown and disallowed the goal. Bossy, who had 69 goals during the regular season, has not scored a goal in the five games between the Islanders and the Rangers.

Greschner gave the Rangers a 3-2 lead at 9:04 but just 29 seconds later, Bob Bourne and Denis Potvin found Bob Nystrom alone in front of the net and he fired a shot between Davidson's legs. The Ranger goalie appeared shaken by both the Kaszycki goal and the shot by Bossy that was disallowed.

Don Maloney gave the Rangers a 1-0 lead at 15:29 of the first period when he poked home a shot from the side of the net while each team was short one man.

The Islanders, who have not scored a power play goal in the series, took advantage of the Ranger power play and Lorne Henning put the puck past Davidson from short range for a shorthanded goal at 17:48.

The Rangers took a 2-1 lead in the second period when Lucien DeBlois knocked in a six-footer at 7:29 after Smith had tried and failed to bat a loose puck into the stands.

Spurs, Sonics Gain

LANDOVER, Md., May 6 (UPI) — George Gervin and James Silas combined for 62 points here Friday night to lead the San Antonio Spurs to a 118-97 playoff victory over the Washington Bullets in the first game of the National Basketball Association's Eastern Conference championship.

The teams were to meet again here tonight before the series shifts to San Antonio for the third and fourth games.

The Spurs came off just one day of rest following Wednesday night's 111-108 series-clinching victory over the Philadelphia 76ers, but it was San Antonio in the role of the agressor with the defending NBA champions appearing flat. Washington had not played since eliminating Atlanta last Sunday.

Gervin and Silas combined for 12 points early in the fourth quarter to boost the Spurs to a 98-83 lead with a little more than six minutes to play. The Bullets whittled into the margin only slightly the rest of the way as Gervin finished with 34 points and Silas with 28.

Washington's guards continued to be ineffective, as they were in the playoff against Atlanta. No Bullet guard scored in double figures and Tom Henderson led the backcourt with seven points.

Bobby Dandridge led the Bullets with 25 points and Elvin Hayes added 22. Wes Unseld added 14 and Greg Ballard 10 for the Bullets, but Dandridge was the Bullets' only effective offensive weapon in the second half.

The lead changed hands 19 times before San Antonio went in front to stay midway in the third quarter.

SuperSonics 103, Suns 97

At Seattle, John Johnson scored 21 points Friday night to lead the Seattle SuperSonics to a 103-97 victory over the Phoenix Suns and a 2-0 lead in the Western Conference title series.

Seattle took the lead for good in the see-saw contest on a pair of foul shots by Gus Williams with 5:33 left in the game. The foul shots put the Sonics ahead, 89-87.

Johnson hit a jumper with 2:17 left to stretch Seattle's lead to 97-92. The Suns twice closed the gap to two points in the final two minutes of the game but Williams hit a layup and two foul shots to preserve the victory.

Lonnie Shelton contributed 18 points to Seattle's balanced scoring attack, while Williams added 16 and Fred Brown 15. For Phoenix, Paul Westphal had a game-high 29 points and Walter Davis 25.

Phoenix suffered at the foul line in the fourth period, hitting only 4 of 11 attempts, including four straight misses by Don Buse with less than four minutes to go.

The game was watched by 31,964 in Seattle's Kingdome, the second largest crowd in NBA playoff history. The third game of the best-of-seven series will be played tonight in Phoenix.

McEnroe, Borg In WCT Finals

DALLAS, May 6 (UPI) — Bjorn Borg survived moments of erratic play but was on target with deadly passing shots and topspin lobs to defeat Vitas Gerulaitis, 7-5, 7-6, 2-6, 6-2, in their semifinal match at the World Championship of Tennis finals here Friday night.

John McEnroe upset Jimmy Connors in straight sets, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4, in the other semifinal match and will play Borg for the WCT crown.

Gerulaitis, who has never beaten Borg in 12 attempts, made it difficult — but the Swede won the key points with his consistency. Borg won the first set by breaking Gerulaitis' serve in the 12th and decisive game.

The second set wound up in a tiebreaker after no less than six service breaks. But Borg prevailed 7-3 when Gerulaitis made several costly unforced errors.

In the earlier contest, McEnroe served with precision and patiently picked his spots to rush the net. His surprisingly easy victory was only the second in seven meetings against Connors.

Connors managed to break McEnroe's service only once. McEnroe alternated between pounding the ball up the middle or sharply angling his shots toward the sideline. Either way, he forced Connors to make lunging returns.

More Sports On Page 11

Fidrych Strong in Return To Mound for the Tigers

Ailing Seaver Is Lifted Again

CINCINNATI, May 6 (UPI) — George Foster greeted reliever Rick Williams with a single up the middle to score Ken Griffey with the winning run in the bottom of the 10th inning Friday night, lifting the Cincinnati Reds to a 6-5 victory over the Houston Astros.

Griffey led off the 10th with a single to center off losing reliever Frank Ricelli, 1-1, and moved to third on consecutive walks to Dave Concepcion and Joe Morgan. Foster then delivered his game-winning hit.

Tom Seaver started for the Reds but departed after allowing a run in the first inning when he suffered a recurrence of his lower back sprain. The Reds' right-hander has missed one start and pitched a total of 3 2-3 in two others since blanking Atlanta 2-0 on April 19.

Cubs 6, Braves 2

At Chicago, Bill Buckner's run-scoring double and Jerry Martin's two-run single led Chicago to a 6-2 victory over Atlanta. Mike Krukow, 1-1, was the winner but was lifted for a pinch hitter in the sixth.

Cardinals 4, Pirates 3

At St. Louis, Tony Scott's third hit of the game scored Lou Brock in the fifth inning with what proved to be the winning run as St. Louis defeated Pittsburgh, 4-3.

Expos 12, Padres 1

At San Diego, Andre Dawson and Gary Carter each hit his seventh home run of the season in a six-run outburst in the first inning and Ross Grimsley scattered three hits to lead Montreal to a 12-1 romp over San Diego.

Phillies 5, Dodgers 2

At Los Angeles, Greg Luzinski scored the tie-breaking run on Steve Garvey's seventh-inning error and Ramone Aviles, called up earlier in the day from the minors, singled home a pair of insurance runs in the ninth inning to pace Philadelphia to a 5-2 victory over Los Angeles.

Giants 4, Mets 3

At San Francisco, Roger Metzger tripled and scored the tie-breaking run in the eighth inning when second baseman Doug Flynn threw the relay wildly past third base to give San Francisco a 4-3 victory over New York.

Red Sox 5, Mariners 3

In the American League, at Boston, Fred Lynn drove in three runs with his ninth homer of the season and a sacrifice fly and Carl Yastrzemski added his fifth homer to power Boston to a 5-3 victory over Seattle. The 39-year-old Yastrzemksi had a single in the first inning to move into 14th place — ahead of Ernie Banks — in lifetime total bases with 4,711.

Royals 5, Indians 4

At Cleveland, Hal McRae's sacrifice fly scored Al Cowens from third base with an unearned run in the 10th inning, giving Kansas City a 5-4 victory over Cleveland.

A's 11, Yankees 5

At New York, Wayne Gross drove in five runs with his fourth and fifth homers of the season, offsetting a pair of homers by Jim Spencer and leading Oakland to an 11-5 rout of New York. The Yankees lost for the seventh time in eight games.

Twins 7, Tigers 6

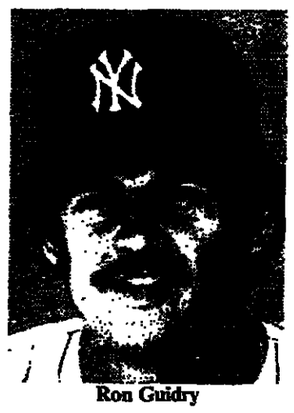
At Bloomington, Minn., Glenn Adams led off the seventh inning with a 422-foot home run to give Minnesota its sixth consecutive triumph, 7-6 over Detroit. Mike Marshall, making his 15th appearance of the season, worked 2 1-3 innings to pick up his fourth victory in five decisions.

Blue Jays 5, Brewers 4

At Milwaukee, errors by shortstop Robin Yount and first baseman Cecil Cooper enabled Toronto to score two unearned runs in the eighth inning and defeat Milwaukee, 5-4.

White Sox 7, Rangers 5
Rangers 7, White Sox 6

At Arlington, Texas, pinch-hitter Mike Jorgensen doubled home two runs with one out in the ninth inning to give Texas a 7-6 victory over Chicago and a split of their double-header. The White Sox pulled out the first game in the ninth inning when Eric Soderholm's two-run double off reliever Sparky Lyle capped a three-run rally that produced a 7-5 triumph.



Ron Guidry

Guidry Moves To the Bullpen For Yankees

NEW YORK, May 6 (UPI) — Ron Guidry, last season's Cy Young Award-winner in the American League with a 25-3 record, is being removed from the starting rotation of the New York Yankees at his own request to become the main relief pitcher, manager Bob Lemon announced yesterday.

"It's a terrific gesture on his part," said Lemon. "It shows how unselfish the kid is. We're a little short right now and we can use the help."

The Yankees' bullpen has been ineffective since April 19 when Rich Gossage injured his right thumb in a clubhouse scuffle with reserve catcher Cliff Johnson. Gossage, who led the American League with 27 saves last year, underwent surgery and is expected to be out at least another six weeks.

"I feel maybe I can help the guys more by pitching every other day or so rather than once every five days," said Guidry, who began his major league career in 1977 as a spot reliever. This year, in seven appearances, six of them starts, the left-hander has a 2-2 record with a 2.60 earned run average in 45 innings.

Guidry volunteered a day after Al Rosen, president of the Yankees, lashed into the defending world champions, accusing them of selfishness and complacency.

Rosen became incensed after watching the Yankees suffer their seventh loss in eight games Friday night, a game in which they blew a 5-2 lead, surrendered 13 hits and made four errors in losing to the Oakland A's, 11-5.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	16	8	.667	—
Baltimore	17	9	.654	—
Milwaukee	16	11	.593	1½
New York	12	13	.480	4½
Detroit	9	11	.450	5
Toronto	8	19	.296	9½
Cleveland	7	17	.292	9

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	17	8	.680	—
California	16	10	.615	1½
Texas	14	10	.583	2½
Kansas City	14	11	.560	3
Chicago	11	13	.458	5½
Oakland	10	16	.385	7½
Seattle	8	19	.296	10

Friday's Results
Chicago 7, Texas 5, 1st
Texas 7, Chicago 6, 2nd
Boston 5, Seattle 3
Kansas City 5, Cleveland 4, 10 innings
Oakland 11, New York 5
Toronto 5, Milwaukee 4
Minnesota 7, Detroit 6
California at Baltimore, ppd, rain

Saturday's Results
New York 5, Oakland 4
Boston 11, Seattle 4
Detroit 8, Minnesota 4
Milwaukee 6, Toronto 1
Kansas City 3, Cleveland 1
Chicago 7, Texas 6, night
Baltimore 9, California 1, night

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	16	7	.696	—
Philadelphia	16	7	.696	—
Chicago	11	10	.524	4
St. Louis	12	12	.500	4½
Pittsburgh	9	13	.409	6½
New York	8	14	.364	7½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	16	10	.615	—
Cincinnati	14	11	.560	1½
San Francisco	13	14	.481	4
San Diego	12	15	.444	4½
Los Angeles	11	17	.393	6
Atlanta	8	16	.333	7½

Friday's Results
Chicago 6, Atlanta 2
Cincinnati 6, Houston 5, 10 innings
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3
Montreal 12, San Diego 1
Philadelphia 5, Los Angeles 2
San Francisco 4, New York 3

Saturday's Results
Chicago 9, Atlanta 3
San Francisco 6, New York 4
Cincinnati 6, Houston 2
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 5
San Diego 6, Montreal 3
Philadelphia 11, Los Angeles 0

4 Hits Allowed In 4 Innings

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., May 6 (AP) — Mark Fidrych, making his first regular-season start for Detroit since April 17, 1978, pitched four innings of four-hit ball and the Tigers held on to defeat Minnesota yesterday, 8-4.

The Bird, as the 24-year-old right-hander is known, won 19 games as a rookie in 1976 but has been battling a sore shoulder and tendinitis for the last two seasons.

Fidrych retired seven of the first eight batters he faced and threw 50 pitches, 28 for strikes. He allowed runs in the third and fourth innings before being replace by Sheldon Burnside.

Fidrych said he was happy to be back. "I felt as comfortable as I would want to feel. I'm still here," he said. "Before, I couldn't even pick up my arm. At one time I couldn't even open a car door. Now I can pitch. In a sense, that's enough."

Yankees 5, A's 4

At New York, Lou Piniella's bases-loaded sacrifice fly in the bottom of the ninth inning gave New York a 5-4 victory over Oakland and enabled unbeaten Tommy John to become the first six-game winner in the major leagues. John, although rocked at times, went the distance, scattering 11 hits.

White Sox 7, Rangers 6

At Arlington, Texas, Eric Soderholm hit a three-run homer and a run-scoring single as Chicago hung on to beat Texas, 7-6. Texas took a 2-0 lead in the second on John Ellis' homer, but Chicago battered the Texas starter, Dock Ellis (1-2), for six hits and four runs in the fourth.

Brewers 6, Blue Jays 1

At Milwaukee, Charlie Moore's two-run triple on a misjudged fly ball sparked a four-run second inning and Jim Slaton scattered eight hits to lead Milwaukee to a 6-1 victory over Toronto.

Red Sox 11, Mariners 4

At Boston, Jim Rice broke a mild slump by driving in four runs with a homer and a pair of singles to give Boston an 11-4 victory over Seattle. It was Rice's third homer of the season and his first in two weeks.

Royals 3, Indians 2

At Cleveland, Rich Gale and Al Hrabosky stopped Cleveland on six hits and got the benefit of three errors in one inning as Kansas City beat the Indians, 3-2.

Orioles 9, Angels 1

At Baltimore, Jim Palmer won his fourth game as Baltimore crushed California, 9-1, behind home runs by Lee May and Gary Roenicke.

Phillies 11, Dodgers 0

In the National League, at Los Angeles, Mike Schmidt drove in five runs with two homers and a single and Greg Luzinski knocked in four runs to lead Philadelphia to an 11-0 rout of Los Angeles. Dick Ruthven won his fifth game without a loss and his first against Los Angeles since 1976 after seven straight defeats.

Giants 6, Mets 4

At San Francisco, Jack Clark fouled off a bunt attempt, then hit a two-run homer in the seventh inning to give San Francisco a 6-4 victory over New York.

Reds 6, Astros 2

At Cincinnati, Joe Morgan and Johnny Bench each drove in two runs in the second inning, leading Cincinnati to a 6-2 victory over Houston.

Cubs 9, Braves 3

At Chicago, four home runs — including a three-run shot by Jerry Martin and a two-run shot by Bobby Murcer — carried Dennis Lamp and Chicago to a 9-3 victory over Atlanta.

Padres 6, Expos 3

At San Diego, Dave Winfield hit a pair of two-run homers to give San Diego a 6-3 victory over Montreal. Winfield's second homer of the night and seventh of the season caped a three-run seventh inning that broke a 3-3 tie.

Pirates 6, Cardinals 5

At St. Louis, pinch-hitter Willie Stargell hit a two-run, bases-loaded single with two out in the ninth inning to cap a three-run rally and gave Pittsburgh a 6-5 victory over St. Louis.

U.S. Retains Cup in Women's Tennis

MADRID, May 6 (AP) — The United States won its fourth consecutive Federation Cup here today as Chris Evert Lloyd held off Dianne Fromholtz of Australia, 2-6, 6-3, 8-6.

Both the top-seeded United States and second-seeded Australia had won the cup seven times since the world team championship of women's tennis began in 1963. The victory today snapped their tie.

After 2 hours 25 minutes on court, with an hour-long break for rain early in the third set, Evert clinched victory for the United States with a cross-court backhand.

It was her 122d consecutive singles victory on clay and Australia's fifth consecutive defeat in the finals of the 32-nation cup.

Fromholtz, a lefthander who was in top form today, twice came within four points of the match — at 5-4 and again at 6-5 in the third set. But Evert, playing in her first tournament since her marriage April 17, held her service on both occasions and went on to break service.

No Trouble for Austin

Earlier today, Tracy Austin easily defeated Kerry Reid, 6-3, 6-0, to give the U.S. team its first singles victory in the best-of-three final.

Reid, who played a strong first game to win a service break — one of six in the first set — weakened as the match progressed and took only eight points in the second set.

Yesterday, the United States beat the Soviet Union and Australia defeated Czechoslovakia to reach the final.

Evert overcame stiff opposition from Olga Morozova, 6-4, 8-6, and Austin easily trounced Natalia Chyreva, 6-0, 6-1.

Australia convincingly defeated fifth-seeded Czechoslovakia. Reid had a surprisingly easy victory, 6-4, 6-3, over Hana Mandlikova, a 17-year-old with a wealth of talent but a tendency to let her shots — especially her forehand — fly out of control.

Fromholtz rushed into errors in the second set of her match against Regina Marsikova, who defeated Virginia Wade on Friday, but came quickly back to clinch qualification, 6-2, 1-6, 6-0.

Neither of the two Czech players came near the form that enabled them to beat third-seeded Britain in the major upset of the championships.

Year Makes a Big Difference

By Red Smith

VILLE, Ky., May 6 One year ago today, an ld apprentice jockey ald Joseph Franklin sat e of Grover Delp in Lau- nd watched on television lar strove in vain to catch n the Kentucky Derby. onths earlier, Franklin irst race of his life on a d Pioneer Patty and she at Bowie. Things had or the kid since then, but Downs on the first Satur- y is light years removed hickets of Maryland. On 978, Ron couldn't have where he would be on 9.

w that Buddy Delp, the employs him and is vir- econd father, had a gray barn, a well-made 2- amed Spectacular Bid, rse had not yet run his

Would Have Known?

dn't have guessed that p.m. local time yester- d the colt would be down the Churchill ome stretch with a urse of $228,650 waiting and nine beaten tho- behind them.

s how it was in the 105th e Franklin, publicly ex- ter the Florida Derby ened with loss of his eemed himself with a le.

l take an act of God to se beat," Bud Delp said acular Bid ran into one after another and still lorida Derby for his ry in a row. The streak ached 11 in a row, the only horse in the world ce to win the American n, and God hasn't in-

ciplined Earlier

said about the colt and all the trainer said in called the kid an idiot to those blind switches ed to take him off the had done for two races last summer after Franklin messed up a ride at Delaware Park.

Franklin had to wait almost a week before Spectacular Bid's owners decided to string along with him. That was two months ago, and ever since then trainers have been shaking their heads over what they considered a foolish decision. Ever since then, Ron has read the comments of those trainers in the press, has seen himself described as a blundering novice who would be at everybody's mercy in a race like yesterday's.

Veteran jockeys accustomed to danger and abuse have compared the Kentucky Derby to a vast pressure cooker. They have confessed that the tension can be almost unbearable when the field appears on the track, the band strikes up "My Old Kentucky Home" and the crowd — it numbered 128,488 — begins to roar.

Yet, "I was very confident going into the race," the kid said after the Derby, "because I knew I had the horse to do it with. I just let my horse do his thing and that's all you've got to do."

Many thought Delp might tell the rider to gun his mount away from the gate and try to stay in front away from trouble. Franklin did better. Breaking from the third stall out from the rail, he tucked his horse back and steered him to the outside as Shamgo, General Assembly, Flying Paster and Lot O' Gold raced four abreast on the front end.

He kept him out in the clear going down the backstretch, moved outside Flying Paster and General Assembly on the second turn, took the lead straightening for home and rapped the colt five times lefthanded just to keep his attention as they drew away by almost three lengths.

What instructions had the trainer given the rider?

" 'Don't misjudge the finish line,' " Delp said, quoting himself, " 'or you'll get a Size 10 ½ in the rear.' " Back in Flo rida when a change of riders was being considered, the first jockey Delp mentioned as a possible replacement was the gifted Bill Shoemaker, who did misjudge the finish line here 22 years ago.

Never a Foul

There was a little bumping on the last turn when General Assembly bore out slightly and forced Flying Paster over on Spectacular Bid, but no foul claims were entered and no inquiries ordered by the stewards.

In 105 years there had never been a foul in this cleanest of all races, no matter who got knocked down.

Somebody at Churchil Downs must live right. After two wretched days of rain, the sun shone yesterday fom a cloudless sky, the track dried the crowds came and bet till the windows closed. They even bet $74,393 on Great Redeemer, the maiden who finished last again.

From here the road leads to Baltimore for the Preakness and New York for the Belmont Stakes, the second and third events in the Triple Crown series. If some newcomers show up to chalenge him there, Spectacular Bid won't mind.

"He was laughing," Delp said of his horse in the homestetch, "and looking for company."

UPI

Ron Franklin

Defensive Stars Chosen in NBA

NEW YORK, May 6 (UPI) — Guard Dennis Johnson of the Seattle SuperSonics was a nearly unanimous choice for the National Basketball Association's all-defensive team.

Johnson was the only player named on all ballots in the voting conducted among the league's coaches. He was chosen to the first team by 20 of the coaches and to the second team by 2.

Joining Johnson on the first team are center Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of Los Angeles, forwards Bobby Jones of Philadelphia and Bobby Dandridge of Washington and guard Don Buse of Phoenix.

The second team consists of forwards Maurice Lucas of Portland and M.L. Carr of Detroit, center Moses Malone of Houston and guards Lionel Hollins of Portland and Eddie Johnson of Atlanta.

Year After Moro Slaying

Italian Army Enlisted To Combat Terrorism

By Henry Tanner

ROME, May 9 (NYT) — Premier Giulio Andreotti's caretaker government today decided to try to stem the violence in Italy by committing the regular army to aid police in the fight against terrorism.

The decision was made on the anniversary of the slaying of former Premier Aldo Moro by the Red Brigades, and in the opening stages of an increasingly bitter election campaign in which terrorism has emerged as the single most important issue. Mr. Moro's body was found a year ago today in the rear of a battered car parked in downtown Rome, two blocks from the party headquarters of both the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

The duties of the army will include protection for political figures and premises during the campaign. Interior Minister Attilio Ruffini, announcing the decision, declined to say whether army participation in the anti-terrorism fight would be permanent. "Now we are in an election campaign, later we will see," he said.

The use of the armed forces to enforce Italy's internal security goes against a longstanding tradition under which the army has been kept out of assignments that could involve it in political controversy.

The government took the step reluctantly, but such is the mood of the country that no major political party formally opposed it. The Christian Democrats are likely to gain points for firmness on the law-and-order issue.

In the last few days, politicians and editorialists of all affiliations have sought to use the memory of Mr. Moro. A Christian Democrat election poster shows his photograph above the caption: "He gave his life for your freedom, help us defend [your freedom]. . ."

The line that the Christian Democrats are the sole defenders of an Italian democracy threatened by a Communist conspiracy has been used in the campaign by such Christian Democrat rightists as former Premier Amintore Fanfani and Carlo Donat-Cattin, an influential deputy from Milan.

Their argument is that most of the terrorist attacks have been directed against the Christian Democrats, and that the Red Brigades and other terrorist organizations call themselves Communist although the Communist Party here has denounced them.

An editorial in Il Popolo, the Christian Democrat newspaper, drew a parallel a few days ago between Italy and Czechoslovakia; it cast the Communist leadership as Alexander Dubcek and the brigades as a fifth column paving the way for a Stalinist takeover.

L'Unita, the Communist newspaper, today accused the Christian Democrats of using the issue of terrorism for an "anti-Communist crusade." The Communists point out that they have been as firm as the Christian Democrats in opposing appeasement of the terrorists.

Terrorism came to the forefront of the campaign last Thursday, when the Red Brigades, in a particularly bold, military-style operation, took over the Rome headquarters of the Christian Democrats for 15 minutes and then, handcuffing and expelling the staff, blew it up.

The decision to commit the army to anti-terrorist duty also grew from that attack, which demonstrated that the terrorists still have the ability to strike in the heart of Rome.

30 Killed in India Crash

NEW DELHI, May 9 (AP) — A train collided today with a tourist bus near Cochin, killing at least 30 persons, the United News of India reported.

United Press International

Salvadoran protesters of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc dive for cover to escape gunfire by police on the steps of the cathedral on Tuesday. At least 19 persons were reported to have died.

French Envoy Still Being Held

19 Die as Salvadoran Police Fire On Backers of Rebels in Embassy

SAN SALVADOR, May 9 (AP) — Nineteen persons were reported killed yesterday and at least 38 wounded after police fired on demonstrators supporting anti-government leftists occupying San Salvador's cathedral and two embassies.

The count was made by Red Cross workers. "We took 37 persons out of the cathedral with wounds, most of them in critical condition," a worker said. "There were 11 persons dead inside the building and seven dead on the steps outside." The dead were not identified.

The demonstrations were held to back members of a group called the Popular Revolutionary Bloc who took over the cathedral and French and Costan Rican embassies Friday. French Ambassador Michel Dondonne and five others are still being held. Other rebels remained in the Costa Rican Embassy after the escape of Ambassador Julio Esquival Valverde and four others Monday night.

The leftists were demanding the release of five dissident labor leaders that they said were in government hands.

The Red Cross source said that President Carlos Humberto Romero's military government authorized the Red Cross to remove the wounded and any who wanted to leave the cathedral. But he said that the 30 to 40 bloc members occupying the cathedral since Friday afternoon, along with about 150 others who took refuge to escape the shooting, have vowed to remain until the government meets their demand.

The shooting outside the cathedral began after midnight when national police fired assault rifles and submachine guns into the air and dispersed 500 demonstrators.

No casualties were reported, but two hours later 300 demonstrators returned to the square.

A presidential press spokesman said that some of the men inside the cathedral opened fire, critically wounding three policemen. But witnesses denied this.

A witness said that about 100 demonstrators broke from the crowd to join the leftists inside the cathedral, and "the troops lining the square began firing above the heads of the crowd and then lowered their aim into the crowd."

Other witnesses said that the leftists inside the cathedral fired back with pistols, then dragged some casualties inside from the church steps and bolted the heavy wooden doors.

People reportedly dashed into doorways; motorists jumped from their cars and hit the ground; armored cars opened fire with cannon.

The Popular Revolutionary Bloc is an organization of peasants and workers demanding social change and investigations into human rights violations in El Salvador, a poor, densely populated country long dominated by a small, wealthy oligarchy. Humberto Romero, an army general, has refused to negotiate with them.

To Better Lives of Blacks

S. Africa Proposes More Racial Reforms

JOHANNESBURG, May 9 (AP) — For the second time in a week, a government commission has proposed far-reaching reforms in South Africa's elaborate scheme of racial segregation.

A report issued yesterday by Piet Riekert recommended the repeal or fundamental revision of dozens of apartheid laws to improve the lives of urban blacks. Mr. Riekert was an economic adviser to former prime minister and now president, John Vorster.

Economic Affairs Minister Chris Heunis immediatedly declared that the bulk of the report was "acceptable to the government."

It was introduced in Parliament a week after the Wiehahn Commission called for a thorough overhaul of South Africa's labor legislation, including recognition of black unions and removing measures that reserved certain skilled jobs for whites.

19 Million Blacks

The government's response to both reports indicates Prime Minister Pieter Botha is committed to upgrade the position of the 19 million blacks dominated by 4.4 million whites.

The proposals fall far short of challenging the basic premise of apartheid, which relegates blacks to 10 tribal "homelands" and denies them political or property rights in South Africa. But they mark the first efforts in 30 years of National Party rule to reform the patchwork of laws governing the social and economic lives of blacks.

Recommendations of the report included:

- Revision of the strict controls on access of nonwhites to white urban areas. It said that some controls are necessary, but suggested they be linked to 'housing and employment.
- Removal of limitations on visits by nonauthorized blacks to urban areas and the ban against wives living with their husbands in cities because the wives do not have permits.
- Black urban residential areas should be provided with services and business centers to make them more than just dormitory towns to supply labor for white industrial areas.
- Free trade areas should be created in black urban areas and employers should be allowed to buy homes for black employees in black townships.

In another development, Piet Koornhof, the minister responsible for black affairs, invited several black opposition leaders to serve on committees investigating the situation of urban blacks.

Among those he named were Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto township's unofficial Committee of Ten; Percy Qoboza, editor of the Post newspaper, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches. He said other blacks included tribal leaders and government appointed officials.

The committees would deal with any topic from town planning to black political rights "within the context of their own groups," Mr. Koornhof said.

Mr. Motlana, who was arrested along with Mr. Qoboza during racial disturbances in October, 1977, said that he would confer with other black leaders before deciding whether to participate, but added, "this appears to be a genuine and encouraging step by the government."

In another decision welcomed by blacks, the government announced that the small township of Alexandra, northeast of Johannesburg, would be developed for black families. The township of 40,000 had been slated for transformation into a complex for single workers.

Last-Minute Compromise

Senate Backs Carter Plan For Standby Gas Rationing

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP) — The Senate today approved President Carter's third standby gasoline rationing proposal after winning key last-minute concessions from the president.

Under a compromise reached moments before the vote, Mr. Carter promised not to use the power merely to ease lines at gasoline stations. He also pledged to make more gasoline available to farmers and to industries engaged in producing energy.

The Senate approved the modifications in the plan proposed by Mr. Carter on a 66-30 vote. Although the Senate still has to approve formally the full package, the first vote was seen as the crucial one. The House is expected tomorrow to take up the standby rationing plan.

Senators went along with the president's decision to modify the plan to guarantee a larger share of rationing coupons to individuals living in states where average gasoline consumption is high.

The modifications were not enough to assure the plan of Senate approval, however. To pick up the needed votes, President Carter promised to:

- Use his rationing powers only when there was a 20-percent shortage in U.S. oil supplies, either from an embargo, sabotage in oil fields, an act of war or hostility, or from an "act of God that destroys substantial production."
- Provide additional supplies of gasoline during rationing to help grow crops and to help bring them to market.
- Make extra gasoline supplies available to industries that produce more energy than they consume.

These concessions led to the approval of Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, who had previously led the opposition. Sen. Stevens complained that the original plan did not set guidelines on how serious a shortage there would have to be before rationing was considered.

No Temporary Relief

Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La., told the Senate: "This plan is not to be invoked to permit temporary relief from lines at gas stations."

The White House sent up its current proposal on Monday. It would make a state's previous gasoline consumption per vehicle the prime test for distributing coupons.

"The well is dry. There are no more plans," said a White House lobbyist before the vote. "If Congress doesn't adopt this one, it is eminently clear Congress doesn't want to have anything to do with rationing." The lobbyist asked not to be identified.

Under the plan, individuals would get coupons based on the number of automobiles or trucks in their households up to a limit of three vehicles. Those living in high-consumption states would get more coupons for each vehicle than those in low-consumption states.

According to Energy Department figures, 24 states and the District of Columbia would get more coupons under the plan than under Mr. Carter's original proposal to allocate strictly on the basis of registered vehicles.

Callaghan Wins Unanimous Vote As Labor Leader

LONDON, May 9 (UPI) — Former Prime Minister James Callaghan today was re-elected the leader of the Labor Party and said that he had no intention of quitting after his party's defeat in the general election.

Mr. Callaghan was re-elected unanimously by the 268 Labor Party members of the new Parliament. The leader is elected at the start of each session.

"I have read a lot in the press about choosing my successor," Mr. Callaghan said. "But there is no vacancy."

Political sources said, however, that Mr. Callaghan was unlikely to continue leading the party next year.

Peking Underground Magazine Calls Deng 'Fascist' Opposed to Democracy

By Linda Mathews

PEKING, May 9 — Senior Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping is being denounced in an underground Peking magazine as a "fascist dictator . . . no longer worthy of the people's trust."

The publication, Exploration, is the work of activists who call themselves the Society of Light. It charges that the Communist Party's recent clampdown on the human rights movement proved that Mr. Deng had "aligned himself against democracy" and "opted to follow a dictatorial road."

Exploration's editor, a young electrician named Wei Jingsheng, was arrested and charged with "counterrevolutionary activities" in the early stages of the crackdown five weeks ago. The magazine and several other dissident publications continue to circulate here, despite a nationwide ban on wall posters and on journals critical of Communist dogma and the current Chinese leadership.

On Sunday, the only day of rest for the Chinese work force, several of the publications were being sold for a few pennies each by vendors perched atop Peking's "democracy wall." Buyers of all ages, enjoying the balmy weather of Peking's brief spring, seemed plentiful.

The continued publication of these journals appears to represent an effort by human rights activists to test the limits of the directives issued by the authorities on March 31. The magazines, hand-lettered and reproduced on mimeograph machines, have so far fared better with Peking's officials than have the wall posters.

Tiananmen Square and the shopping streets where hundreds of posters were once displayed have been scrubbed clean. By law, posters are now confined to the 200-yard back wall of a bus station, dubbed "democracy wall" by dissidents.

The wall, watched over by uniformed public security men and presumably by plainclothesmen as well, is a pale copy of itself. Instead of the forceful critiques of Chinese society that dominated at the peak of the six-month-old campaign of free expression, the current posters run almost entirely to personal grievances.

A black-bordered poster complained of high medical costs in a city hospital. Another appealed for official help in switching a job assignment. Several were the work of people who protested that their reputations had been blackened in earlier crackdowns and that efforts to clear their records had been stymied. The most militant poster, assailing the crackdown as "a black day in the heart of the masses," had been shredded and thus was impossible to read in places. Chinese sources said that other broadsides had been removed after dark.

The underground journals, in a country where the government literally owns all the printing presses, may be tolerated because they have limited circulation and visibility. Edited by some of the same people responsible for the posters, the journals often reprint the most notorious posters.

Betrayal Alleged

The denunciations of Mr. Deng in Exploration were reminiscent of a wall poster that led to the jailing of Mr. Wei, its author. The offending poster was soon removed, but now Mr. Wei's successors have expanded on his arguments.

Their complaint against Mr. Deng is that he betrayed the democracy movement, after lending it his support and using it to attack his personal enemies, notably Wang Dongxing, the country's internal security chief. Mr. Wang, although nominally still ranked sixth in the party hierarchy, has in recent weeks been suspended from duty and stripped of all authority. Wall posters have accused him of torturing prisoners.

Exploration said that Mr. Deng, now that he has neutralized Mr. Wang, "wants to strip off his mask as protector of democracy and suppress the democracy movement. He is prepared to completely set himself against democracy and resolutely safeguard dictatorial politics. He is no longer worthy of the people's trust and support."

Mr. Deng has been reported to have said in a speech in mid-March to lower officials that the democracy movement had "gone too far." There has been no official confirmation of such a speech, but Exploration takes it as a fact.

Once there appeared some chance that Mr. Deng would not "follow the dictatorial system of Mao Tse-tung," for "he seemed to have given the highest priority to the people's interests," the magazine said. But now "Deng Xiaoping is turning into a dictator himself," it said, and "the people must be on the alert."

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China, U.S. Agree to Talks For Direct Airline Travel

PEKING, May 9 (UPI) — U.S. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said today that the United States and China have agreed to begin negotiations to open direct air travel between the two nations.

U.S. officials also expressed the hope that a Washington-Peking trade agreement could be concluded within five days despite complications.

"We think this is an important element of our trade relations," Mrs. Kreps said of the air travel agreement. "Until now no formal commitment to make negotiations had been made. This agreement to go ahead on negotiations is important."

Mrs. Kreps and Chinese Civil Aviation Director Shen Tu agreed that "direct air links between China and the United States would facilitate commercial ties and closer friendship between the peoples of China and the United States," U.S. officials said. If the agreement is concluded, a U.S. airline would fly to Peking and the Chinese airline would fly to the major U.S. cities.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang said that Peking and Washington had agreed in principle to sign a trade agreement but that many problems remained.

Formal Talks

Mr. Li and Mrs. Kreps today resumed formal talks in the Great Hall of the People after their negotiators worked for three days on the complicated details of an agreement that would greatly expand trade.

Mrs. Kreps said that it was unlikely that the trade agreement could be initialed before she leaves Friday on a tour of the country because "the number of things we have outstanding still is very impressive." But she said that it was possible that the negotiators could piece together an agreement to be initialed before she leaves China on May 14 for Hong Kong.

Before the meeting, Mr. Li said, "We have basically reached agreement on the principles. We are still working on the amendments." Asked if any agreement could be signed or initialed during Mrs. Kreps' visit, he said, "We hope so. We hope to conclude a pact tomorrow, as soon as possible. But first we must concentrate our efforts on a trade agreement. We are still working on the amendments."

One problem is that the United States refuses to sign a trade agreement before an accord is reached on the U.S. assets frozen by China when the Communists came to power.

$80.5 Million

The assets agreement was initialed during U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal's visit to China in February but has not been signed because both sides demanded changes. The agreement would require China to pay $80.5 million to U.S. citizens whose property or funds were seized.

Western observers have said that they do not believe that China would hold up a trade pact over $80.5 million when it stands to gain billions of dollars by boosting its exports to the United States.

While China cannot qualify for U.S. Export-Import Bank credits before the trade agreement is signed, financial sources in Tokyo said today that the Export-Import Bank of Japan will offer a yen loan of up to $2 billion to help finance China's oil and coal development projects.

The sources said that the offer, the largest made to China by a Japanese government financial agency, will be made to a mission of the Bank of China scheduled to arrive Monday in Tokyo. The bank wants to charge a 6.25-percent yearly interest, but a final agreement should be reached after negotiations, they said.

Israel Army In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

UN positions and so to increase the size of the border under the control of pro-Israeli rightist militias.]

The army reportedly positioned itself on a hill overlooking the village, and sent a force to conduct a house-to-house search. The army said that its first units headed into Lebanon immdiately after the 4 a.m. kibbutz attack, and that it was reinforced later in the day. It added that it was "unthinkable that terrorists who attempted to carry out an attack and failed should escape and seek shelter across the border."

Meanwhile, a controversy over Israel's release of 76 Palestinian terrorists on March 14 in exchange for an Israeli reservist held captive in Damascus came to a head today as the Knesset voted down a motion of no confidence in the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Mr. Begin easily overrode the motion by a sizable majority, but not until he and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman had been subjected to bitter criticism for establishing a precedent that parliamentary critics said will haunt Israel for years.

Labor Party member Yigael Allon, a former foreign minister, said that the government had "surrendered to terrorism" after painfully setting a pattern of refusing to barter for hostages in terrorist episodes.

Congress Suspends Egypt

FEZ, Morocco, May 9 (AP) — Egypt's membership in the Islamic Congress was suspended today, as expected, by the conference of foreign ministers of the 40-nation organization. The action was a formality, having been agreed upon yesterday. Egypt did not send a delegation.

Indiana Black Mayor Gains Renomination

GARY, IND., May 9 (AP) — Mayor Richard Hatcher won nomination yesterday for a fourth term in the Democratic primary here.

Mr. Hatcher became the first black mayor of a major U.S. city 12 years ago. He is considered an almost certain winner in the upcoming general election.

U.S., Russia Reach Accord on SALT-2

(Continued from Page 1)

increased or decreased more than 5 percent as a result of technological advances.

Each side would be allowed to develop as many submarine-based missiles as it wanted but only one new land-based missile.

Ceilings on Launchers

These ceilings will actually require the Soviet Union to scrap about 270 launchers to reach the limit, while the United States will be able to add about 200 launchers although it may have to destroy about 35 B-52 strategic bombers when the new Trident submarine missile is fully deployed.

On the issue of verification, the treaty prohibits either side from interfering with the systems used to monitor compliance and from any concealment that would hinder verification. The Russians have agreed to stop coding the signals sent from their test missiles which had made it impossible for the United States to monitor the tests.

Critics of SALT-2 have questioned the ability of the United States to check Soviet compliance with the treaty. President Carter, in a strong defense of the treaty last month, argued that its terms would actually enhance the U.S. ability to check on the Russians. He said that, because of the variety and sophistication of U.S. monitoring systems, "no significant violation of the treaty could take place" without detection. He warned that any interference with U.S. monitoring would be "a violation so serious as to give us grounds to cancel the treaty itself."

Other provisions of the treaty include:

- Restrictions, which expire at the end of 1981, on deployment of land-based mobile strategic missiles, sea-launched and ground-launched Cruise missiles.
- A letter in which the Soviet Union agrees not to step up production of the Backfire bomber beyond present rates of about 30 a year.
- A memorandum of agreement giving the size of the current arsenals of both sides.
- A joint commitment to further negotiations, including reduction of air defense systems and tactical as well as strategic nuclear systems.

Mr. Carter has been waging a campaign to convince Congress and the public that the new treaty is necessary. A two-thirds majority in the Senate is needed to approve the pact and opponents and supporters both agree that he is still short of that goal.

In urging acceptance of SALT-2, Mr. Carter has conceded that the pact is not perfect, but he has said that rejection could lead to the "dark nightmare of unrestrained arms competition." He is reportedly hoping to generate public support to sway enough uncommitted senators to get the required two-thirds vote.

Formal Senate committee hearings and debate on the pact will probably not start until the summer. The entire process is expected to take about two months.

U.S. House Votes To End Tax Credit For Oil Companies

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP-DJ) — The House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly yesterday to recommend the elimination of the foreign tax credit for oil firms.

The House voted 355 to 66 to approve an amendment to its target budget for next year that adds $1.2 billion in tax revenues. The proposal's backers say that the oil companies have been avoiding that amount through the foreign tax credit.

The proposal faces opposition in the House and Senate tax committees. Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., who sponsored the amendment, said that the multinational oil companies had been reducing their U.S. tax liability by claiming royalties paid to oil-producing countries as tax credits.

Mrs. Holtzman said that the companies should be entitled only to tax deductions for the royalties. A tax credit can be subtracted from a company's tax liability and thus is a greater savings than a deduction, which is subtracted from a firm's overall taxable income.

Hanoi Accuses China of Forays Across Border

BANGKOK, May 9 (AP) — Vietnam accused China today of having resumed sending troops and aircraft into Vietnamese border provinces, and said that Chinese activities threatened the peace talks being held in Hanoi.

The official Vietnam News Agency said that Chinese troops had crossed the border at various points on May 1, 2 and 3, and that hundreds of truckloads of war equipment were being sent to the border daily.

The two countries began negotiations on April 18, after four weeks of fighting following China's invasion of northern Vietnamese provinces on Feb. 17. China pulled most of its troops out before the talks began.

The agency said that China had been evasive in the negotiations, and that since late April China had continued to cause tension and "push ahead war preparations along the border."

Carter's Brother Is Subpoenaed In Loan Probe

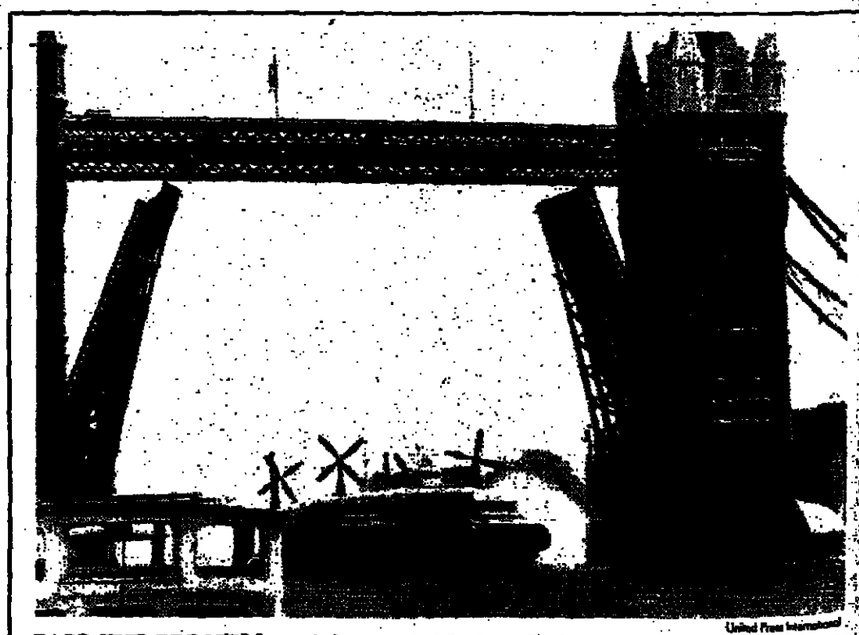
ATLANTA, May 9 (UPI) — Billy Carter, the president's brother, was subpoenaed yesterday to testify before a federal grand jury investigating the Carter peanut warehouse, the Atlanta Constitution reported today.

The newspaper said that an FBI agent served the subpoena on Mr. Carter in Plains, but it was not known when he would appear before the jury. The 23-member panel is investigating two loans made in 1975 and 1976 by the National Bank of Georgia to the warehouse, totaling nearly $4.7 million.

Previous investigative reports have charged that the Carter family business occasionally was late in making loan payments and was attempted to make some payments with checks drawn on insufficient funds.

6 Die in Cuba Accident

HAVANA, May 9 (Reuters) — Six workers were killed and 13 injured when a tank containing 5,000 tons of hot syrup spilled at a sugar-cane grinding mill in central Cuba, the newspaper Granma reported yesterday.



United Press International

PASS THE PRINCESS — A hovercraft billed as the largest of its type, the Princess Margaret, passes through the arms of Tower Bridge during a visit to London. The Princess, which can carry 416 passengers and 55 cars, starts today on its 30-minute Dover-Calais run.